[XXXVth YEAR.] THE [No. 1717.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1779.

the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

NUMBER XIX.

THE advantages are many which have resulted from the expedition of our ally to the coast of the continent this season. The movement has been felt, not in the state of Georgia only, but the most remote distance. From the first arrival of the Count, fear and apprehension spread themselves on the wings of every pulse of air. The cannon discharged in that state were heard every post of the enemy to the northward. Figuratively, they received a shock, and were made tremble and collect themselves, as when a knight romance, coming to a castle or a city, commands them to be sounded, and the dwarfs scamper the battlements. The shock was felt at New-York, and in Rhode-Island especially. The town Newport, which had before cost us two campaigns, one under general Spencer, and one under general Sullivan, in a fruitless attempt to reduce, was now evacuated. It was not to be signified by the enemy that the Count should have in his power to attack the two posts of New-York and Rhode-Island separately. Their junction was necessary, in order to defend themselves; and what general Spencer, with a formidable body of militia, had it not in his power to effect; and general Sullivan, with a body of the best continental troops, did not find it possible to accomplish; and general Gates, through the whole of this season, thought it not prudent to attempt, has now been done by the approach of the Count to the coast of this continent. It has been done though he has remained in Georgia.

At New York the enemy were in continual consternation. The armed vessels have been retained in the harbour to assist, with the fort, and the batteries on the wharfs, to defend the city. From this circumstance, our merchantmen from the several ports, have been at liberty to pass through the seas in safety. In the mean time the grand army of the enemy have been under the necessity of relinquishing the campaign which they had projected, and in which they had advanced considerably, having established several posts upon the North river. The affair of Stoney-point, and the arrival of the Count, obliged them to fall back, and to reside, like a broken wave, on the shores of the York-Island. It has been owing to the seasonable, though distant movement of our ally, that many settlements of New-York, Connecticut and Jersey, have been safe from the ravage of the enemy. It is true our army was at hand to repress their attack; but in the circling manœuvres and fluctuating movements of the war, seeking and avoiding an engagement, the intermediate ground is overrun, and the miserable inhabitants suffer almost as much from the unavoidable company of their friends, as from the hostile presence of their enemies. Besides, if an enemy is repulsed, it is with the loss of brave men, even to those who are victorious. Our army, weakened by the detachment of a considerable body of our troops to the westward, under general Sullivan, were not, for some months, in full force to receive the enemy. It has been happy, that, in these circumstances, the British troops have been under the necessity of falling back to the environs of New-York, to defend themselves against the expected blockade of the count d'Estaing on the one side, and of our army on the other. That the above was the case will appear from a survey of the circumstances; and I find it to be observed by a gentleman who writes from Elizabeth-town, New-Jersey, an extract of whose letter has appeared in the gazette of that state. "The count d'Estaing, says he, although he has not been successful at Savannah, yet has made a most powerful diversion in our favour, by keeping the British mercenaries at New-York and its dependencies, with a train of tories and refugees constantly harrassed in throwing up various works, and sinking vessels in the Narrows and at the Hook, they are living in daily expectation of his arrival there for two months past; but the vessels which they sunk have chiefly drifted away with the current." In Georgia, the war, on the part of the enemy, in consequence of the arrival of the Count, has been changed from offensive to defensive. The reinforcement intended for that state, has been retained on Rhode-Island and at New-York; for while the Count was master of the seas, no reinforcement could be sent thither. If it had arrived, it would have been unequal to the task of instituting a campaign against the combined and superior force under general Lincoln, and the Count, in those parts. We may justly reckon it the consequence of the movement of our ally to this quarter, that the enemy, confined to Savannah, have not been able to make their way once more to the walls of Charles-town, and with repeated devastation of the country through which they might propose to pass. The campaign in Georgia has been crushed, and the enemy have thought themselves happy that they have been able to defend themselves. They have not been able to assist their allies, the Creek Indians, who have been subdued by general Williamson, in his expedition to the frontier settlements. It was pleasant enough to see the vindictive Prevost, and the more active colonel Maitland, with the troops under their command, meditating incursion, depredation and conquest, but obliged to sit down in the town of Savannah, with watching, with labour, and with the spectacle of the vessels falling into our hands, which were intended for their assistance in money, cloathing, and other necessaries. Many vessels were captivated, and the military chest itself, on board the Experiment, was a considerable prize, and must have been a radical injury to their future operations. The prisoners we have taken, both on board the vessels, and on the land, have been a compensation for the trouble the enemy have given us, and will considerably reduce their force in that quarter. In Ogechee river, particularly, five armed vessels, having taken shelter from the count d'Estaing, and having the remaining part of the Sunbury garrison on board, officers and privates, one hundred and forty-one in all, have fallen into our hands, by the address of colonel White of that state.

That the assault on Savannah did not succeed, has been owing "to the strength of the enemy in that garrison; to the unavoidable delay, on our part, in bringing up proper cannon and mortars from the fleet, which took up many days, and was attended with inconceivable difficulties, on account of the distance of the shipping, and a series of tempestuous weather; to the activity of colonel Maitland in throwing up works, so that, having as it were, burrowed his troops in the sand, the tops of their tents being not more than on a level with the parapets, they were safe from the cannonade. It was farther owing to the enemy having discovered, by some means, the approach of our columns a full hour before it was possible for them to reach their respective stations; by which they had an opportunity of pouring upon their assailants such a heavy and incessant front, flank, and cross fire, as no troops whatever could have sustained without being disordered, and occasioned the order for discontinuing the assault, even while the brave French troops had gained one of the enemy's works, and our as brave troops another" *.

I am happy to find that the inhabitants of the southern states, and even those of Georgia, whose wishes were warmest in the assault of the town of Savannah, whose disappointment was greatest in the event of it, and who were most likely to repine and be dissatisfied with the counsels and conduct of those engaged in it, are, nevertheless, fully composed in their minds, and perfectly persuaded that all has been done that could be done in that enterprise. This is indeed a full evidence of it; for it is natural for men, when they are disappointed in any of their expectations, to seek for the causes, not in things, but in persons. It is easy to say that it has been owing to the bad counsel or the bad conduct of this or that man; but it requires general observation to perceive how much arises from the nature of the circumstances, which the wit of man could not have managed otherwise. Unless the wisdom of a measure is incontestably clear and striking, if it is unfortunate it will be said to have been imprudent. Unless the ability and spirit with which it may have been conducted is obvious to all, and forces approbation, it will in some instances be called in question. I am therefore happy to find that the most perfect approbation is given by every mouth, to the conduct both of our ally and of our own troops in their operations in the state of Georgia. A gentleman, an inhabitant of that state, but now in Charles-town, writes to his friend in Philadelphia to the following purpose: "Our allies have done every thing in their power for the recovery of this country, but we cannot expect them to perform impossibilities. On all occasions the count d'Estaing shewed himself a brave man, and acted in every respect consistent with the dignity of his character, as a nobleman of a distinguished family, and as a gentleman whose best wishes were most ardent for the good and protection of the United states. He remained with us much longer than he at first proposed, and as he was in want of many things, absolutely necessary for his army, it appeared evident to me that he was obliged to leave us. Nothing would have given him greater pleasure than to have gathered laurels on these fatal plains, and in my opinion it would have been the case if the American army had been more numerous. In my former letters I have hinted to you how highly general Lincoln is esteemed for his prudence and merit, and that if he had been properly supported with men, since he has been on this command, he would long ago have taken Prevost and all his plundering adventurers. You are sensible of the difficulties an officer must labour under whose army is principally composed of militia, which are continually going and coming, and very averse to military discipline. What man can do he has done, and the anxiety he has endured in this service is much greater than I can describe."

I collect these testimonies of my countrymen with pleasure, because it is an evidence of our good sense and gratitude, and it must be an encouragement to our allies, and to our own officers to labour for a people, whose approbation is not fixed, like that of an ignorant and undiscerning multitude, merely on good fortune, but who are capable of distinguishing what is praise-worthy, even though it is not crowned with every advantage of success. I shall only add, as an evidence of this, that acknowledgment which we find in the message from the president, &c. of Pennsylvania, to the representatives, &c. in general assembly met, and which is as follows: "The seasonable and generous assistance of the count d'Estaing, and the gallant force under his command, though not attended with all the success which our sanguine expectations suggested, may justly be reckoned among the happy events of the year, as it has disconcerted the plans of the enemy, been attended with success in capturing many of their vessels, and is, in every respect, a fresh proof of the magnanimity and attention of our allies, which will justly endear them to every lover of his country." These acknowledgments, and this general sense of America, must strike the minds of the enemy with discouragement; for, no doubt, they had hoped much from that disposition to repine and find fault, which springs up in the minds of men after an unsuccessful enterprise. They will now see that not the least disposition of this kind exists amongst us. Indeed there is no reason that it should exist. The expedition, notwithstanding our repulse, must upon the whole be accounted fortunate. If we could put it in the power of the enemy to chuse, whether matters should be as they now are, or that the Count had not arrived at all, certainly they would chuse to have been without his company. What is the small honour of having defended themselves in the town of Savannah, to the hope which they had entertained of over-running half the southern settlements, by means of reinforcements thrown in to the troops in Georgia; and at the same time of making a vigorous campaign with their main army to the northward. It is their part to push their operations. It is our part to impede them. They have not pushed their operations. We have impeded them. They are therefore disappointed, not we. We have done all that ought to have been expected to be done. The event will discover that we are successful. In the whole history of this war, our enemy will lament no circumstance more than the arrival of the count d'Estaing in Georgia.

* *Observations in the Maryland journal communicated from Charles-town.*

The Count himself has personally shewn the most undaunted courage, and the most ardent zeal in our service. If he has not accomplished all that his good-will had prompted him to wish to accomplish, yet he has left behind him the firmest persuasion, in the mind of every American, that he is anxiously disposed to promote the great object of the alliance, our independence; and that he will endeavour to be yet more essentially useful to us, whether by striking a blow in the West-Indies, or by returning to the continent in a proper season.

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

BOSTON, *Nov.* 22.

WE hear that all continental troops have orders to repair to head-quarters—Those who were under general Gates at Rhode-Island, left that place last week.

By captain Adams, the beginning of this week from Martinico, we are informed, that the day before he sailed several vessels arrived there from France, and that it was reported a smart naval engagement had taken place in the channel of England, between the combined fleets of France and Spain, and the English fleet, in which the latter, were very roughly handled.

TRENTON, *Nov.* 17.

A gentleman from Elizabeth-town informs, that the enemy, to the number of 8000, have embarked, and part of them sailed, supposed to be bound to South-Carolina, or the West-Indies.

PHILADELPHIA, *Nov.* 20.

Last Wednesday an entertainment was given by congress to the minister plenipotentiary of France, at which were present by invitation several foreigners of distinction, and gentlemen of public character.

In CONGRESS *Nov.* 17, 1779.

According to order the honourable the chevalier de la Luzerne, minister plenipotentiary of his Most Christian Majesty, was introduced to an audience by Mr. Mathews and Mr. Morris, the two members for that purpose appointed, and being seated in his chair; the secretary of the embassy, delivered to the president a letter from his Most Christian Majesty, directed on the outside, "To our very dear great friends and allies, the president and members of the general congress of the United states of North-America;" and which is in the following words:

Very dear, Great Friends and Allies,

The bad state of health of the Sieur Gerard, our minister plenipotentiary to you, having laid him under the necessity of applying for a recal, we have made choice of the chevelier de la Luzerne, a colonel in our service, to supply his place. We have no doubt but he will be agreeable to you and that you will repose entire confidence in him. We pray you to give full credit to all he shall say to you on our behalf, especially when he shall assure you of the sincerity of our wishes for your prosperity, as well as of the constancy of our affection, and of our friendship for the United states in general, and for each one of them in particular. We pray God to keep you, our very dear, great friends and allies, in his holy protection.

Done at Versailles, the 31st May 1779.

Your good friend and ally,

(Signed) LOUIS.

(Underneath) DE VERGENNES.

The minister was then announced to the house; whereupon he arose and addressed congress, in a speech, which when he had finished the secretary delivered in writing to the president, and is as follows:

GENTLEMEN,

The wisdom and courage which have founded your republic, the prudence which presides over your deliberations, your firmness in execution, the skill and valour displayed by your generals and soldiers, during the course of the war, have attracted the admiration and regard of the whole world. The king my master was the first to acknowledge a liberty acquired midst so many perils and with so much glory. Since treaties dictated by moderation have fixed upon a permanent base the union of France with the American republic, his majesty's whole conduct must have demonstrated how dearly he tenders your prosperity, and his firm resolution to maintain your independence by every means in his power. The events which have successively unfolded themselves shew the wisdom of those measures. A powerful ally hath acknowledged the justice of those motives which had compelled the king to take arms, and we may reasonably hope for the most solid success, from the operations of the united fleets. The naval force of the enemy, have been diverted from your continent. Compelled to flee to the defence of their own possessions, all their efforts have been too feeble to prevent our troops from conquering a considerable part. The other British islands feared the same lot, when the French general stopped the current of his success, to seek new dangers here. In conforming to his majesty's intentions, he has complied with his own inclinations, the desires of the French, and the request of the Americans, who invited him to join his arms to those of your republic. Events have not completely answered his courage and his efforts, but his blood and that of my countrymen, shed in a cause so dear to us, hath cemented the base on which the alliance is founded, and impressed on it a character as indelible as are all those by which it is already consecrated.

That alliance, gentlemen, becomes daily more indissoluble, and the benefits which the two nations derive from it have given it the most perfect consistence. The relations of commerce between the subjects of the king my master, and the inhabitants of the Thirteen United States, continually multiply; and we may already perceive, in spite of those obstacles which embarrass the reciprocal communication, how natural it is, how advantageous it will be to the two nations and all who participate in it, and how much the monopolizing spirit, the jealous attention and prohibitory edicts of the enemy to your freedom, have been prejudicial to your happiness.

It is under these circumstances, gentlemen, that the king my master, hath been pleased to appoint me his minister plenipotentiary to you. You have seen in the letter which I had just now the honour to deliver from him, fresh assurances of his friendship. I consider as the happiest circumstance of my life, a mission in the course of which I am certain of fulfilling my duty when I labour for your prosperity; and I felicitate myself upon being sent to a nation whose interests are so intimately blended with our own, that I can be useful neither to France nor the American republic, without rendering myself agreeable both to the one and to the other.

It was certainly desireable that the affairs with which I am charged, had remained in the hands of that enlightened minister whom I succeed: and whose health compels him to return to France. I have not his abilities, but like him, I have an unbounded zeal for the welfare and success of the common cause; like him I am directed to concur in every thing which can be useful or agreeable to your republic. I have the same attachment to the people you, gentlemen, represent, and the same admiration of their conduct. I have the most fervent wish to give you proofs of it, and I hope by these different titles to merit your confidence and your esteem.

LE CHE DE LA LUZERNE.

To which the president returned the following answer.

SIR,

The early attention of our good friend and ally to these United States is gratefully felt by all their virtuous citizens; and we should be unfaithful representatives if we did not warmly acknowledge every instance of his regard, and take every opportunity of expressing the attachment of our constituents to treaties formed upon the purest principles.

His Most Christian Majesty, in rendering himself protector of the rights of mankind, became intitled to assistance from the friends of man. This title could not but be recognized by a monarch whose diadem is adorned with equity and truth: that monarch by joining his arms to those of our great ally hath given a fatal blow to the common enemy; and from the justness of the motives which unite the combined fleets, we expect the most solid benefits will crown their operations; nor can we doubt that other powers will rejoice to see that haughty nation humbled in proportion as they have been insulted by her presumptuous arrogance.

We well know, and all the world must acknowledge the moderation and friendship of the Most Christian King, in neglecting conquests which courted his acceptance for the benevolent pleasure of succouring his allies. In this as in every other instance, we perceive his strict adherence to the principles of our defensive alliance. We are sensible of the zeal of the French general, in executing his majesty's orders: we esteem his courage, we lament his wounds, and we respect that generous valour which hath led your countrymen to contend with ours in the same common cause, in the same field of glory. A noble emulation which hath poured out the blood of the two nations, and mingled it together as a sacred pledge of perpetual union.

The consequences which have followed from the appearance of the French fleet upon our coasts, particularly by disconcerting the enemy's plans of operation, and destroying a considerable part of their naval force, demonstrate the wisdom of the measure. That they have not been more beneficial, is to be attributed to those incidents which in the hand of Omnipotence determine all human events: but our disappointment is compensated by reflecting on the perfect harmony that subsisted between the generals and the troops of the two nations.

The prosperous course of this campaign, presents a pleasing hope that the moment of peace may soon arrive, when the reciprocation of mutual good offices shall amply recompence our mutual labours and cares; and we doubt not, but from that moment the commerce between the allied nations, now struggling under great inconveniences, will shoot forth with vigour and advantage, and happily demonstrate the injuries unjustly suffered from the restraints of our enemy.

While we lament, sir, the loss of your worthy predecessor, we are led from your personal character to the pleasing expectation that you will possess that confidence and esteem which he enjoyed. They are due to the servant of our benefactor: we are happy in his choice, and be ng thoroughly convinced of the intimate connection between the interests and views of the allied nations, we cannot but persuade ourselves that the more attentively you shall perform your duty to your sovereign, and the more sedulously you shall guard and promote the welfare of your country, the more agreeable and respectable you will render yourself to the citizens of America.

The secretary of congress delivered to the minister a copy of the foregoing reply dated in congress, November 17, 1779, and signed Samuel Huntington, president. Whereupon the minister withdrew, and was conducted home, in the manner in which he was brought to the house.

Extracts from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secr.

A letter has been received by the executive council and house of assembly of this state, from a convention of commissioners for five states assembled at Hartford, proposing that a convention of commissioners from all the states, as far southward as Virginia inclusive, do meet at Philadelphia on the first Wednesday on January next, to settle a limitation of prices, the proposal has been approved, and on Monday next commissioners will be appointed for that purpose.

In CONGRESS, Oct. 30, 1779.

RESOLVED,

THAT the managers be directed to make sale of the tickets of the third class of the lottery of the United States without delay: that the drawing thereof commence the first day of March next, and be compleated as soon as may be; and that the tickets then unsold be the property and at the risk of the said states.

Lottery-Office, November 2, 1779.

IN consequence of the above resolve the managers give this public notice, that on the first day of March next the drawing of the lottery will commence at the old city vendue store, and be continued from day to day with all possible expedition until finished. Such persons therefore as choose to become purchasers are to apply before said date, at the different offices throughout the United States.

The printers are requested to publish the above, and continue it, till the first of March next, the time of drawing.

In CONGRESS, November 22, 1779.

RESOLVED,

THAT regimental pay-masters not being of the rank of captains, quarter-masters and adjutants, be entitled to receive the same subsistence money as is allowed to captains by the act of congress, of the eighteenth of August last, the subsistence to commence on that day.

Extracts from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secr.

Nov. 23. Last Sunday returned from a cruize the privateer sloop Comet, captain Decatur, and brought with him the express boat from St. Augustine, mentioned in our paper of the 16th instant.

Several ships of force belonging to count D'Estaing's fleet, lately arrived in Chesapeake bay, for the purpose of landing a few sick and wounded men, and taking in provisions;—this being accomplished, they are immediately to proceed for their station in the West-Indies.

We are well assured, that on Thursday last, when the bill depending before the general assembly of this state, for the gradual abolition of slavery, was ordered to be engrossed for the third reading, there were only eight votes against the bill, and that two of the members, who appeared against it, afterwards explained their view, by alleging they thought the age of 28 years, for the entire freedom of the young blacks hereafter born, was unreasonably long.

a court of oyer and terminer held at York-Town, for the county of York, commencing the 12th of October 1779, before the honourable Thomas M'Kean and William Augustus Atlee, Esquires; Nathaniel Patton and Henry Trout were convicted and condemned to be hanged for passing counterfeit 30 dollar bills of continental money, of the emissions of 22d July 1776, knowing it to be counterfeit: George Fletzer was convicted and sentenced to death for the murder of Christian Baughman: James Boyd was convicted and sentenced to death for robbing Thomas Stevenson on the highway: and Thomas Pedley was convicted and sentenced to death for a burglary in the house of John Nolan, in York-Town.

Philip Schwartz was ordered to be sent to the gaol of Philadelphia-county, to be tried for giving intelligence to the enemy at the Crooked Billet, &c.

George Werle, Christian Bixler, Michael Werle and Christian Hooper, were tried and convicted of passing counterfeit 40 dollar bills of the emission made by congress on the 11th of April 1778, and praying the benefit of clergy, were burnt in the brawn of the left thumb with the letter T, and ordered to be commited to gaol without bail or mainprize, till the general election of representatives for this state in the year 1780.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Nov.* 26.

Charles Knight and Nathaniel Abney of Amelia, were lately taken together with a number of implements for making printing types, in order to counterfeit our treasury notes, and were yesterday committed to the public gaol in this city.

On Saturday last, Andrew Wilson, alias John Williams, alias John Gordon (who enlisted three times and deserted as often) was shot at the barracks, near this city, agreeable to his sentence.

ANNAPOLIS, *December* 3.

By his Excellency THOMAS SIM LEE, Esq; GOVERNOR of MARYLAND,

A PROCLAMATION.

WITH the advice of the Council I do hereby appoint Thursday the ninth of this instant December, to be observed throughout this State, as a day of public THANKSGIVING and PRAYER, agreeable to the recommendation of Congress of the fourteenth of October last.

Given at Annapolis this third day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine.

THO. SIM LEE.

By his Excellency's command,
THOMAS JOHNSON, jun. secr.

GOD SAVE THE STATE.

In CONGRESS, *November* 19, 1779.

WHEREAS the fluctuating state of prices not only causes unequality and injustice in private dealings, and in furnishing the public supplies from the several states, but renders it impracticable to make the proper estimates for future expences, and to fix equitable salaries for those employed in the service of the United States; and whereas the estimates according to which the requisitions for the taxes of the succeeding year have been made by the resolution of the 6th of October, have been formed on the principle that the prices of commodities necessary for the public use would not exceed twenty fold of the former prices, and should they rise above that rate, the taxes must be accordingly increased, but should they fall below it, the surplus of the sum raised may be applied to the sinking fund, therefore,

RESOLVED, That it be earnestly recommended to the several states forthwith to enact Laws for establishing and carrying into execution a general limitation of prices throughout their respective jurisdictions, on the following principles, and to commence in their operation from the first day of February next.

Articles of domestic produce, farming and common labour, the wages of tradesmen and mechanics, water and land carriage, not to exceed twenty fold of the price current through the various seasons of the year 1774.

Articles imported from foreign parts to be in due proportion with labour and the articles as above stated, making a proper allowance for freight, insurance, and other charges—salt and military stores, whether of home manufacture or imported from abroad, to be excepted from the limitation of price.

RESOLVED, That it be recommended to the several states, to enact strict laws against engrossing and withholding; and to take the necessary measures for having the same carried into full execution.

RESOLVED, That all officers and agents employed in making purchases for the United States, be directed to conform strictly to all regulations that are or may be established in the several states.

That accounts be kept and returns made by all persons employed to make purchases in behalf of the United states, or to hire vessels, carriages, or men, for the services of the same, of the prices by them respectively given in such states, as shall not, before the first day of February, 1780, pass laws for the limitation of prices agreeable to the recommendation contained in the foregoing resolutions, to the intent that such state as shall have neglected to pass laws for the purposes aforesaid, may respectively be charged in the public accounts with the aggregate accounts of the difference of prices paid from and after the said first day of February, 1780, in such states, and those in which such laws may have been enacted.

Extract from the minutes,
(Copy) CHARLES THOMSON, sec.

*** *Persons subscribing for the Maryland Gazette after this day, to pay Ten pounds per annum.*

December 2, 1779.

FOR SALE,

FOUR hundred and twenty acres of LAND, it being one undivided tenth part of that valuable tract of land called Salisbury-Plains, containing 4200 acres, lying in Washington county, near Hagar's-Town, well known for its fertility of soil, abounds with timber and limestone; a good title will be given, having purchased of the contending parties. Any person inclinable to purchase may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, now at Annapolis.

WILLIAM BAYLY, jun.

N. B. I have a healthy young negro wench for sale. 100 Pd 24 Dollars W. B.

ONE HUNDRED and SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Annapolis, October 16, 1779.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, on Wednesday the 6th of October instant, a dark bay MARE, four years old last spring, branded with an F and a B, one hind foot white, a small blaze down the face in the form of a half moon at the top, one of her fore hoofs split, fifteen hands high, shod all round, paces and trots. Whoever will bring the said mare home to the subscriber in Annapolis, or Thomas Jones, blacksmith in Baltimore, shall receive 100 dollars reward, if only strayed away, but if stolen 160 dollars for the mare and thief.

100 8/79

JOHN TOWNSLEY, Coppersmith.

From the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

NUMBER XI.

WHEN we call that treaty equal into which we have entered with the court of France, we mean to say that no advantage has been taken of our situation as an invaded and depressed people; but that every article is just such as it would have been had we placed ourselves at a distance of an hundred years since, when, to use the language of the sieur Gerard to our commissioners at Paris, we should be "fully established." In this treaty it might have been reasonably demanded of us that we should concede some advantages, as our necessity was pressing, and our very existence was at stake. Unsupported during one more campaign we might have been reduced to make the western mountains the barrier of our war.

The subject is delicate, and I have been careful in the course of these papers to keep out of view the low state of our affairs both at home and abroad at the time when the happy news of the alliance was announced to us. But certainly it was low enough, and in the designs of providence sufficient to make that great event joyful to the whole continent. I had hinted in a former paper, where I found it in my way to touch upon this subject, that it "might be possible I had too much depressed the situation of America, and advanced the interposition of the court of France." But from a review of the circumstances, and from the opinion of others on the subject, I am now confident, that so far have I been from heightening our distress, that I have by no means drawn it to the life in my description. I remember well that such was the situation of the army, while they lay at the Valley-Forge in the winter of the year 1778, destitute of cloathing, many times in want of provisions, and greatly discouraged, that a member of congress who had been on a committee to the camp to new model the troops with the advice of general Washington, declared to me, that "such had been the state of things that nothing but the great virtues of that man had kept the army together." The annunciation of the alliance kindled up every hope, and restored our affairs both at home and abroad to new vigour. Having thus far digressed, I return to the line of thought I had taken up in the beginning of this paper, and shall go on to shew, that, in the treaty which we now have before us there is "the most perfect equality and reciprocity" for the "broad basis" of it.

We have seen that it was not possible for France to receive from Britain any stipulation to secure her neutrality, because she would thereby draw upon herself the jealousy of other powers who would disturb that peace which it is her great object to maintain. For the same reason it was not possible for France to accept, from America, any exclusive privilege of commerce; for this also would draw upon her the jealousy of other powers, who, though they had not contributed in the least degree to establish our independence, yet, such is the nature of the human heart, would see no reason why they ought not to share fully in the great advantages to be drawn from it.

But, it was not the will of France to confine any part of the trade of America to her shores, nor to impose upon that trade any inequality of duties or of customs to be paid at her ports; for she well knew that however readily the people of America, if greatly oppressed, might concede articles of that kind, and however kindly they might submit to it while a sense of the benefits they had received lay upon their minds, and kept them soft and pliant; yet the heart of man is prone to forget favours, and they would, after some time, desire to throw off all restraint, and be free in every path upon the water, as they were already free in every law upon the land. We see, therefore, from the present treaty, that we are not under obligation to send to France a single article of the commerce of this country; and the vessel which, led by the prospect of advantage, shall sail to her ports, is not under obligation to pay a single duty, impost, or custom which the most "favoured nations do not pay." But the "most favoured nations" sailing to the ports of France, are exempted from duties, and therefore the states of America, in the ports of France, are exempted from duties which other nations are obliged to pay. Indeed, as a great part of the revenue of the crown is drawn from the duties upon commerce, it is impossible to dispense with the payment of a duty wholly, and in all cases whatsoever; but such has been the condescension of the nation in the treaty with America, that one port is given where no duty shall be paid; and what is an evidence that it does not repent her of that circumstance in our favour, she has added more than we could claim by the treaty, and has given us one or two free ports besides Marseilles; and has it even in contemplation to grant two others for our conveniency of commerce in the western seas. But, every article relative to commerce between France and these states, is secured from all possible charge of inequality, by the circumstance that there is no duty which the "most favoured nations" are obliged to pay, and which America shall pay, but "it is understood that the United States, or any of them, are at liberty, when they shall judge it proper, to establish a duty equivalent in the same case."*

What were it to the purpose if we were under the necessity of paying some duty in every port of France? We have not bound ourselves by the treaty to carry to that kingdom, or to take from it any article but what we please to carry to it or to take from it. So far from this, that without exacting the least engagement of this nature, she has undertaken to guarantee the freedom of our trade to all nations. Indeed, if in the original compact, there is no restriction of our trade in any of its branches to her shores, as was the case in the whole of our commerce in our connection with Great-Britain, there is no danger but that for her own sake, France will give every freedom, and every encouragement to America in trade, that she can possibly afford to any people whatsoever.

We see then that with regard to commerce, no advantage has been taken, as a recompence for any service rendered in the establishment of these states. As to imports and duties, there are none to pay; or we are equal in our right to impose them, and if an armed vessel of the states is obliged to take under its protection the vessels and effects of his Most Christian Majesty, so "the armed vessels of his Most Christian Majesty shall, on all occasions, take under their protection all vessels belonging to the subjects, people, or inhabitants of the United States, or any of them, and holding the same course, and going the same way; and shall defend such vessels as long as they hold the same course, or go the same way, against all attacks, force or violence, in the

* *Article* V.

ſame manner as they ought to protect and defend the veſſels belonging to the ſubjects of the Moſt Chriſtian King." In this we have greatly, and manifeſtly the advantage. For whereas our naval force is ſmall, we can do very little, for many years, to protect the trade of France, while, on the other hand, the fleets of this nation are ſpread over every ſea. Our merchantmen will fall in with them, and will ſail under their protection from Cape-Horn to the fiſheries of Newfoundland; from the Baltic to the Cape of Good-Hope, and from the Cape of Good-Hope to the Eaſt Indies.

It has been already ſaid that France might reaſonably have demanded a ſubſidy of theſe ſtates for the expences which ſhe might incur on their account. It is true, it was her intereſt that we ſhould be diſconnected with Great-Britain; but it was not her intereſt ſo ſtrongly, and ſo eſſentially as it was ours. It was neceſſary for her ſafety, but it was neceſſary for our exiſtence. She could not live in peace without it; we could not live at all. It was then reaſonable, that, if ſhe put her navy, and the ſtrength of her kingdom to a preſent riſk, we ſhould contribute, at a future day, ſomething in return for this generous exertion. But France would not ſuffer that the leaſt idea of a ſubſidy ſhould be ever placed before our minds. We ſhould not pay a ſingle Louis d'Or for her ſervice. It is expreſſly ſtipulated by the ninth article "that there ſhall be no after claim of compenſation on one ſide or the other, whatever may be the event of the war.." †

France well knew that a ſubſidy, however reaſonable it might appear, and however eaſily received, would at length wear the feelings of the people, and cauſe them after ſome time, to wiſh they had it not to pay. With a ſpirit of true philoſophy and reaſon, France, therefore eaſily neglected the mention of any thing of this kind, and there is now, in all articles relative to commerce, the moſt perfect equality in the conditions of the compact of our alliance.

With regard to territory we do not grant to France one foot claimed or poſſeſſed by us, nor do we engage to guarantee one foot claimed or poſſeſſed by others on the continent, and which in the courſe of the war ſhe might be able to reduce. On the contrary, ſhe has ceded by the treaty, the whole of what before had been called Britiſh America, to ſome part of which, as it had been wreſted from her, ſhe had a juſt claim. She not only cedes, to theſe ſtates, Canada, and Nova-Scotia, and the Floridas, but ſhe engages to guarantee theſe poſſeſſions. For, "if we ſhall think fit to attempt the reduction of the Britiſh power remaining in the northern parts of America, or the iſland of Bermudas, thoſe countries, or iſlands, in caſe of ſucceſs, ſhall be confederated with, or dependent upon the United States." ‡

In return for this, what do we guarantee to France? Her Weſt-India iſlands only; and this for our own advantage. For, as we cannot yet hold one Weſt-India iſland by our fleets, it is our intereſt, that they be held by thoſe who are our allies, and from whom we can receive from the free ports every article of commerce without duty, import, or cuſtom, more than we are at liberty to eſtabliſh in like caſe upon articles exported from the continent to thoſe iſlands.

Do not we guarantee to France her poſſeſſions on the continent of Europe? *By no means.* She may be at war ten ages on that ſide of the Atlantic ocean, and we may know no more about it, and hear no more of it than we do of the ruſtling of the wind over ſome diſtant country. We may hear of the wars that ſhall ariſe, but the ſound of them ſhall paſs above us, and but give us to know the happineſs of that tranquillity which we enjoy. Here then is the caſe. On every invaſion of our territory, in every war in which we are engaged with a foreign power, France has bound herſelf to aſſiſt and defend our country. In any war in which ſhe may be engaged, unleſs on account of her Weſt-India iſlands, which it is our intereſt to preſerve, and ſecure for her, we have no concern whatſoever.

In theſe reſpects, ſhall I call the treaty equal? It is manifeſtly unequal, and the balance of advantage is in favour of theſe ſtates. When I conſider *theſe things*, I am ready to pronounce the councils of the French court worthy every praiſe. Her generoſity has far exceeded what we uſually obſerve in the conduct of individuals who are led by perſonal attachment to favour the objects of their kindneſs. More has not been done by any nation to another ſince the world began. Aſſiſtance has been given, but on ſuch terms as to take away all obligation. Here alone we have ſeen aſſiſtance given, and the terms on which it is given, but conditions of advantage to the people to aſſiſted. Great-Britain was not equally generous in the aſſiſtance which under Elizabeth ſhe gave to the ſtates of Holland. Though greatly apprehenſive of the power of Spain, and in the ſame ſituation with regard to that monarchy, as was France, at the commencement of this war with regard to England, yet ſhe did not candidly acknowledge it, but, in conſenting to ſend aſſiſtance, ſhe kept out of view every idea of any intereſt of her own, and deſerting that equality of terms which the common danger ſhould have taught her to propoſe, ſhe exacted in the treaty an article "that her expences ſhould be refunded after the concluſion of the war, and that the towns of Fluſhing, and the Brille, with the caſtle of Rammekins ſhould, in the mean time, be conſigned into her hands by way of ſecurity." ‖ Nay the ſuffering and invaded ſtates, in order to engage her ſtill more to their intereſt, thought it neceſſary to compliment her by conferring on her general the earl of Leiceſter, whom ſhe had ſent over, though but a weak man, the command of their forces; and what marks the policy of courts at that time, the queen, as this was done without her requeſt, took advantage of the circumſtance, and that ſhe might not ſeem to be under any obligation, on account of it, greatly blamed the ſtates as having done that which was by no means agreeable. If we contraſt this conduct with that of France in all her proceedings with regard to us, we ſhall perceive a very wide difference. She has not pretended "that ſhe acted wholly for our ſakes." She has not, in one inſtance ſhewed a diſpoſition to advance her ſervices, or to make more of them than they would bear. This ought to inſpire us with the greater love, and to cauſe us to embrace her with the more true and ſincere affection. It ought to be the language of every American in the words of the poet,

——— ab hoc nunc
Laus illi debetur, et à me gratia major.

I will conclude what I have to ſay at the preſent time on the articles of this treaty by obſerving, that it is a proof demonſtrative of its fairneſs and equality that our enemies themſelves have not been able to find out any thing on which to ground a charge of unfairneſs, inequality, or inſidiouſneſs. They have declared France inſidious, but, to make good the charge, their ambaſſador * who ſhould be beſt acquainted with any circumſtance of this kind, was brought by miniſterial influence to cover himſelf and them with eternal ſhame, in aſſerting in open parliament that there was a ſecret treaty different from that which was publiſhed, while this pretended ſecret treaty has no exiſtence, not even in the minds of thoſe who have given birth to the ſurmiſe. There cannot be a ſtronger evidence that the treaties which actually exiſt afford to them not the leaſt ground of charge, than that they have been under the neceſſity of ſuppoſing ſome ſecret ones which might be ſo chargeable.

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

† *Treaty of alliance article* IX.
‡ *Treaty of alliance article* V.

‖ *Hume.* * *Stormont.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Prince-George's pariſh (lying in Prince-George's and Montgomery counties) intend to offer a petition to the general aſſembly of this ſtate, praying a diviſion of the ſaid pariſh.

Annapolis, November 10, 1779.

THE COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE will ſit to do buſineſs in the committee-room, every day, from eleven in the forenoon till four in the afternoon, during the preſent ſeſſion of the general aſſembly.

Signed by order of the committee,
W. H. M'PHERSON, clerk.

Annapolis, October 22, 1779.

FOR SALE.

THE UNITED STATES LOTTERY TICKETS in the third claſs. Theſe go off very rapidly, from the advantage to the adventurer in this claſs compared with the preceding ones: the holders therefore of tickets in the ſecond claſs, who purchaſed of the ſubſcriber, being entitled to pre-emption in this, are requeſted to be ſpeedy in their application to renew, otherwiſe they will be diſpoſed of to others.

tf JOHN DAVIDSON.

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS REWARD.

Bedford county, Pennſylvania, Nov. 10, 1779.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, the beginning of May laſt, a negro man named JACOB, about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 5 inches high, has a remarkable large bald head. I have heard he was in Baltimore gaol the chief of the ſummer; he was taken out by one Richard Brown, from whom he made his eſcape; he has ſince been in Baltimore and hired for 5 months with Peter Steele; he left him the 1ſt inſt. and ſtole from him 2 holland ſhirts marked P. S. with a ſlit in the guſſet, 2 odd ſilk ſtockings, 1 plain, 3 pocket handkerchiefs, 1 pair of boots, 1 pair of childrens ſhoe buckles, 1 ſtock marked G. W. Whoever will take up the ſaid negro, or ſecure him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward paid by

3t SAMUEL EWATT.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

Houſe of aſſembly, June 11, 1779.

WHEREAS the legiſlature of this ſtate hath paſſed an act for calling out of circulation, and for ſinking all bills of credit heretofore emitted in this ſtate, whilſt the ſame was a colony; in and by which it is enacted, that all bills of credit emitted by law, and likewiſe all thoſe emitted by an ordinance of the late provincial congreſs of this ſtate, ſhall be brought into the treaſury to be exchanged on or before the firſt day of January next; and that all thoſe bills which ſhall not be ſo brought in on or before that day, ſhall be for ever after irredeemable.

And whereas many of the ſaid bills may be in the hands of perſons reſiding in the neighbouring ſtates, which, unleſs timely notice be given, may not be brought in within the time limited, to the great injury of the poſſeſſors: to prevent which,

Reſolved, 3

That the printers of public news-papers in this and the neighbouring ſtates, be requeſted to inſert the above extracts from the ſaid law, in their papers, and continue the ſame at leaſt four weeks, for the information of all perſons concerned.

THE ſubſcriber wants a number of COARSE SHOES made, for which good wages will be given; ſhoemakers may take them out in quantities.

A CURRIER will meet with encouragement by applying to

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH.

Of whom a good price may be had for coarſe thoe thread. 12

October 2, 1779.

WHEREAS the late Joſeph Milburn Simms, late of Charles county, deceaſed, did by deed, about the year of our Lord 1744, for a valuable conſideration, then in hand paid, bargain and ſell unto the late Edward Goodrick, late of the ſame county, deceaſed, and his heirs, in fee ſimple, ſeventy-five acres of land, called Lyne's Delight, who was immediately put in and enjoyed the quiet poſſeſſion of the ſame till his death; which after deſcended to the ſubſcriber, as his heir at law, who hath ever ſince, and now has, peaceable and quiet poſſeſſion of the ſame: but the ſaid lands, by the neglect of the parties, were never properly acknowledged according to law, though the ſaid Joſeph Milburn Simmes deſired it ſhould be on his death-bed, for the benefit of the lawful heirs of the ſaid Edward Goodrick. In conſequence of ſuch omiſſion, the ſubſcriber, on coming to the poſſeſſion of the ſaid lands, applied by letter to Joſeph Simmes, the lawful heir of the ſaid Joſeph Milburn Simmes, then in France, who ſent over a proper deed and power annexed, attended with neceſſary affidavits, taken before the right honourable William Beckford, Eſq; then lord-mayor of the city of London, under the great ſeal of that city, which were brought over and delivered to the ſubſcriber by captain John Montgomery and James Campbell, who ſoon after ſailed, before making the proper affidavit the laws of this province in ſuch caſes require, as the ſubſcriber is ſince informed.

I therefore give this public notice, that I intend to petition our general aſſembly, at their next ſeſſion, for their interpoſition and authority to eſtabliſh and perpetuate my right and title to the ſaid land and premiſes.

w8 CHARLES GOODRICK.

ALMANACKS, for the year of our Lord 1780, to be ſold at the Printing-Office. 6

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE in *Charles-Street*.

[XXXVth YEAR.] THE [No. 1718.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1779.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

NUMBER XX.

IT must have made a forcible impreſſion on the minds of the enemy, that the moſt perfect harmony has ſubſiſted between the American and French officers and ſoldiery, in the expedition in the ſtate of Georgia. It is no unuſual thing for the beſt officers to differ in opinion, and from the principles of ſelf love to part the diſpoſitions of each other. This has ſometimes diſappointed wiſe meaſures, and occaſioned the loſs of men in many battles. Hence the expreſſion of the poet,

Quicquid delirant reges, plectuntur Achivi.

"The people ſuffer for the quarrel of their chiefs."

It is no unuſual thing for officers of the ſame army, and the troops of different diviſions, to be affected with a ſpirit of rivalſhip, and to entertain a jealouſy of each other. But it is more uſual that the troops of two nations brought together ſhall diſagree, and that diſappointment ſhall be the conſequence of their diſunion. The idea of a native ſoil connects men, but the idea of a foreign ſoil keeps them at a diſtance. Even abſtract terms have an inſenſible operation on the mind, and whereas the word countrymen inſpires friendſhip, *to* the contrary cold idea of diſtinct origin ſubſtitutes averſion.

Our adverſaries were not unacquainted with this reaſoning, and had, no doubt, expected, that, in the firſt operation of the combined force of the allies, a rivalſhip would take place, jealouſy enſue, and, in the end, there would be an oppoſition amongſt the officers and a diſſenſion amongſt the body of the troops. This might defeat the enterprize undertaken by us. Nevertheleſs, they have ſeen themſelves diſappointed in this hope; for in the expedition in the ſtate of Georgia, which has been the firſt expedition in which the troops of the allies have acted together, the moſt perfect harmony between the officers and ſoldiers of both nations has ſubſiſted. This has been owing, in the firſt place, to the great merit of the count d'Eſtaing, whoſe abilities, experience, and ardour in the cauſe, had ſecured the confidence of our army, and taken away all foundation of oppoſition to his meaſures. It has been owing, in the ſecond place, to the great virtues of general Lincoln, whoſe mild and noble qualities of whoſe mind had led him to conſider only that which was for the intereſt of the common cauſe, diſregarding every private thought of ambition, which is the ground of jealouſy amongſt men. I cannot but admire the manner in which he ſpeaks of his fellow officer to the congreſs, ſeeming to forget that he himſelf has done any thing, and dwelling only on the exertions of the count d'Eſtaing, ſympathiſing with him in the pain of his wounds, and in that chagrin which his diſappointment muſt give him. It is his language, "The count d'Eſtaing has, undoubtedly, the intereſt of America much at heart. This he has evinced by coming to our aſſiſtance, by his conſtant attention during the ſiege, his undertaking to reduce the city by aſſault when he deſpaired of effecting it otherwiſe, and by bravely putting himſelf at the head of his troops, and leading them to the attack. In our ſervice he has freely bled. I feel much for him; for while he is ſuffering the diſtreſs of painful wounds, he has to combat chagrin."

"I hope he will be conſoled, &c." as we have quoted in a former paper. This example of a perfect harmony amongſt the chiefs, had an effect upon the ſoldiery, who themſelves were united in affection. The great cauſe of liberty makes men brothers. Hence it is that unanimity prevailed amongſt the troops, and that they marched to the aſſault with one ſoul, as their object was one. They were unſucceſsful; but this cannot take away from their mutual goodwill. Adverſity binds men together, and makes them greater friends than they were before. The mind ſoftened by misfortune becomes liquid, and, like bodies in that ſtate, does the more eaſily coaleſce. The hour of the aſſault was an hour of blood, and the day was wet with tears; but affection muſt ſpring from it, and the alliance muſt be more valued; our attachment muſt encreaſe; and the alliance, to uſe the language of the book of Job, ſhall riſe "like a tree whoſe root ſpreadeth out by the waters, and the dew lieth all night upon his branch;" or, to vary the figure, and conſider it as a building cemented by the blood of thoſe who have fallen, it is cloſely conjoined, and its duration ſhall be that of the ages of a pyramid.

This ſingle circumſtance, the good underſtanding of our troops with thoſe of our ally, the love with which we have embraced their aſſiſtance, and the cheerfulneſs with which they have ſhed their blood in our cauſe, has done more to diſcourage the enemy, than to have diſpoſſeſſed them of ſeveral territories. They well knew that the time had not long glided by, when we had been under the impreſſion of the invectives of Britain, giving us to believe that every Frenchman was at leaſt inſincere. They might hope that theſe impreſſions might ſtill have their force; and beſides, they might expect that, though we did entertain ſome good-will for our allies at a diſtance, yet when brought near our minds would revolt againſt them. The diſſimilarity of manners and the difference of language would then more powerfully diſguſt and ſeparate, as ſome electrical bodies at a greater diſtance, attract, at a leſſer diſtance, repel each other: for, to uſe the language of philoſophers, where the ſphere of attraction ends, the ſphere of repulſion begins. But the enemy have ſeen, that, like fine oils, our manners and our tempers have commixed; that the ſame intereſt has made our ſentiments the ſame; that a love for the alliance has pervaded every claſs of men, and is found in the camp and with the civil government; that unanimity takes place amongſt ourſelves, and attachment to our friends riſes up like a wall to repel the incurſions of the Tartars. It extends from one end of the continent to the other, and neither men, money, ſhips, time, labour, ſtorm, ſap, or perſeverance, will be able to effect the demolition of it. It will be like the wall of heaven to the archangel, who had been hurled precipitate, and who, in vain coaſting, endeavoured to ſurmount it.

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

LONDON.

THE ambaſſador of Great-Britain to the ſtates general of the United Provinces preſented a ſpirited memorial to their high mightineſſes, complaining of the publiſher of the Leyden gazette. It was referred to the ſtate of Holland, and the publiſher was fully juſtified.

They write from Amſterdam, that great conſternation prevails among all ranks of people who are intereſted in the Engliſh funds, which have fallen five per cent. many have ordered their correſpondents to ſell out.

Advices from good authority ſay, that the empreſs of Ruſſia has undertaken to mediate a peace between Britain and France, and that in conſequence thereof prince Repnin will very ſoon proceed for London.

The following was preſented to the Britiſh miniſtry by the Ruſſian ambaſſador at London.

"Her imperial majeſty of all the Ruſſias, conſidering that the navigation of the North ſea, and the coaſts of Ruſſia, Denmark and Sweden, requires her immediate protection, and that of thoſe two crowns, eſpecially as the laſt year, an American privateer took ſeveral veſſels bound to Archangel, has determined to order a ſquadron of ſhips of the line and ſome frigates to cruiſe in thoſe ſeas. They ſhall be commanded to protect our commerce and navigation effectually, and to expel from thoſe parts all cruiſing veſſels of any nation whatever without exception. Her majeſty, in making this declaration to the court of London, expects and inſiſts, that to prevent any diſagreement which may ariſe from its execution, the Britiſh court will expreſſly forbid any of her ſhips of war, privateers or letters of marque, to cruiſe in thoſe parts, or to chace any veſſel in the North ſea, where the three crowns have the ſole and excluſive navigation." Her majeſty flatters herſelf, that from this meaſure, the court of London will derive advantages to her own trade.

(Very flattering, truly, to Great-Britain! if ſhe can be ſo duped as to imagine a fleet of the line and frigates intended by Ruſſia to oppoſe two or three American cruiſers. It is equally flattering and friendly as was the repreſentation made to the Britiſh miniſter by France, of her having made a treaty with the American ſtates, upon the moſt generous principles and with the moſt friendly intentions.)

A privateer of Marſeilles met four Engliſh ſhips under convoy of a frigate, whom ſhe fought ſome time and was about to retire, when the French frigate Flora came up, and aſſiſted in capturing the four ſhips, which are valued at five millions.

The French ambaſſador at the Porte, has obtained for the Armenian catholics in the Turkiſh dominions, free exerciſe of their religion.

The ill founded rumours which have been circulated for ſome years paſt, of pretended aſſiſtance in men and ſhips to be furniſhed to England by Ruſſia, no longer have the leaſt credit. The court of Ruſſia has determined to follow the example of Sweden and Denmark, and to protect their trade with France. In conſequence of this reſolution, M. de Mouſſin Pouſchkin, miniſter plenipotentiary of the empreſs at our court, has lately made the following declaration to lord Weymouth: "That notwithſtanding the many friendly repreſentations againſt the Engliſh arrogating to themſelves a right to detain and ſearch all veſſels belonging to nations no ways intereſted in the differences between France and England, the court of London has hitherto given no redreſs. On the contrary, every day neutral ſhips are ſtopped on the high ſeas, and carried into Engliſh ports, where they are detained under many frivolous pretexts, and ſubjected to tedious and expenſive proceſs, highly prejudicial to their owners. That therefore her imperial majeſty, determined to put an end to this violence, is neceſſitated to follow the example of the kings of Sweden and Denmark, by equipping a ſquadron to protect the trade of her ſubjects. And that if any Engliſh veſſel attempts to ſtop a veſſel carrying the Ruſſian colours, her majeſty has ordered force to be oppoſed to force, and that ſuch Engliſh veſſel ſhall be treated as a pirate. Such procedure being contrary to the treaty of commerce ſubſiſting between the two crowns, and by virtue of which Great-Britain enjoyed a free trade with the Ottoman ſtates during the war between Ruſſia and the Porte," &c.

The ſtates general being informed, that ſome veſſels of force were fitting out in the ports of Zealand, to cruiſe under Engliſh colours, have iſſued an order forbidding this practice, or that any Dutch ſubjects ſhould ſerve or be concerned or intereſted in any ſuch, or in any veſſel of war of any nation.

Dr. Franklin, miniſter plenipotentiary from the United States of America at the court of France, has recommended to all American cruiſers to abſtain from every kind of violence to captain Cook, in an Engliſh veſſel, now on a voyage from Britain to make diſcoveries in the Eaſt-Indies, and ſhortly expected home.

We hear the court of Verſailles has conſented to agree to the diviſion of Poland, if the German powers conſent to acknowledge the independence of the American United States. This will be a ſevere ſtroke to Britain, as it will thoroughly diſengage Ruſſia from her intereſt, at a criſis in which it is moſt eſſential to her welfare.

Fourteen ſhips are arrived from Ferrol, to join eight ſhips of the line now at the Havanna.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, Aug. 26.

"The late attacks upon our coaſt are of much more conſequence than is generally apprehended, though the enemy did not effect an actual landing. The expence and loſs we have ſuffered by this paltry guſconade, as we are apt to term it, of the combined fleets off this harbour, is not, I aſſure you, by any means inconſiderable. If, including the loſs of the Ardent, the total ſtop of every ſpecies of buſineſs, and the neceſſary depredations on private property for the uſe of the ſervice and defence of the place, I ſhould eſtimate the damage incurred by us ſince the firſt appearance of the enemy, at a very conſiderable ſum."

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, Aug. 27.

"We received diſpatches yeſterday from lord Shuldham, at Plymouth, dated the 24th inſtant, giving an account of the combined fleets being three leagues weſt of Scilly, laying to for ſix

Charles Hardy, on the 21st inſtant, who has been drove to the weſtward by the ſtrong eaſterly winds, and, at preſent, the Britiſh fleet is not to be heard of. Lieutenant Cobb, of his majeſty's cutter, the True Briton, arrived here yeſterday with diſpatches from Sir Hyde Parker, captain of his majeſty's ſhip the Phœnix, ſtationed at Guernſey, to admiral Sir Thomas Pye. Lieutenant Cobb ſays, that Sir Hyde Parker, with the ſhips under his command, were gone to make an attempt upon Cherburg.

Extract of a letter from Folkſtone, Aug. 27.

"On Tueſday laſt was diſcovered cruiſing off Dunghill Neſs, and Hythe Bay, very near the ſhore, two large French cutter privateers of 26 guns each, with upwards of 180 ſeamen and 40 ſoldiers on board each of them; about four o'clock in the afternoon they came within a ſmall diſtance of our town, giving chace to a ſloop from Ireland, bound to London, with butter, beef, &c. valued at 30001. which they muſt inevitably have taken, had not lieutenant Turner, of the impreſs ſervice at this place, ſent his boat with part of his gang to the aſſiſtance of the ſloop, and got her ſafe under the protection of Sangate caſtle; when the impreſs boat got on board the ſloop, ſhe was not more than one mile from the privateers, and had only three hands before on board to work her. Alarm guns from Sangate caſtle and Folkſtone battery were fired, and expreſſes immediately ſent to Dover, and the Downs; but as the frigate were ſailed before from the Downs, and the embargo locked up all our privateers, nothing could be got ſufficient to go after them; at the ſame time there were in Dover harbour not leſs then ten ſail of very fine privateers of 18 and 20 guns each, and the ſailors which belong to them almoſt mad at being hindered going to take the French privateers, which to every ſpectator appeared very eaſy to have been done, as they could have eaſily cut them off from the French land.

"On the 13th inſtant in the morning, the ſame two French privateers, were diſcovered again on our coaſt, with two others, a ſhip and a ſloop ſail veſſel, in chace of an Engliſh cutter, which at laſt they drove, with ſeven colliers, on ſhore, near Rye, and carried off with them two veſſels, which they took that day.

"There is a great murmuring all along our coaſt, occaſioned by our privateers being locked up, and hindered from doing that ſervice they otherwiſe would, by keeping the Channel clear of French veſſels, and protecting our merchant ſhips; if government does not relieve our privateers, the Channel will ſoon be filled with French; all our coaſt at this time is in great fear and dread, expecting the French privateers will do ſome miſchief on ſhore."

A letter received by the laſt Liſbon packet, at a principal houſe in Dublin, gives intelligence, that the Fame privateer of that port has taken and carried into Meſſina, in Sicily, a French homeward bound Turkey ſhip, computed to be worth between 30,0001. and 40,0001. ſterling.

Advice is received from Falmouth, by an expreſs this morning that a large fleet of men of war paſſed by there laſt Friday, which was ſuppoſed to be our grand fleet under the command of Sir Charles Hardy, and that they were ſteering towards Plymouth.

Yeſterday noon an expreſs arrived at the admiralty, from Falmouth, which was landed there from a cutter, the purport of which is ſaid to be, that the combined fleets were ſeen on the 26th, in the morning, between Uſſiant and the Lizard.

They write from Madrid, that freſh orders have been iſſued for recruiting the army from every diſtrict with the utmoſt diſpatch. It is added the Spaniards are fitting out a ſquadron of men of war and tranſports in their ſeveral ſea ports, which are to rendezvous at Cadiz the 1ſt of September, where they are to take on board a large body of troops, and ſail immediately on ſome ſecret expedition.

Extract of a letter from Briſtol, Aug. 25.

"The Thetis frigate arrived in our road about one o'clock this afternoon; ſhe came with an expreſs from Liſbon, which was ſent off immediately for London. By her we learn, that the Huſſar and Panther frigates had fallen in with a fleet of Spaniſh ſhips, conſiſting of 20 ſail, bound to Cadiz, under the convoy of a xebeck; that they made a prize of the xebeck, and 12 ſail of the merchantmen, and drove the other eight on ſhore, and deſtroyed them. She alſo brings an account, that the Spaniards have abſolutely inveſted Gibraltar both by ſea and land; their troops are ſaid to amount to 30,000, and their force by ſea alſo is very formidable; yet the garriſon is ſo well fortified and ſtored with proviſions that they will be able to ſtand a very long ſiege, if not totally defeat the attempts of the enemy."

Extract of a letter from Hague, Aug. 24.

"We have accounts from Liſbon, that that court is determined to obſerve the ſtricteſt neutrality in the differences between Spain, France, and England; for which end, as ſoon as the queen heard Spain had declared war againſt England, her majeſty immediately publiſhed an ordinance, permitting the veſſels of all nations, without diſtinction, freely to enter any ports of her dominions, either to trade or repair any damages they may have received by ſtorms or otherwiſe. How the king of Spain will take this conduct time will ſhew.

"The ſtates at their laſt meeting only deliberated upon the old ſtory of granting convoys, which was oppoſed point-blank by the province of Zealand, whilſt thoſe of Gelderland, Utrecht, Frieſland, Overyſſel, and Groningen, declared in their anſwers to the circular letter from the ſtates of Holland, that they were not againſt giving their conſent to the convoy, provided an augmentation was made in the land forces of the republic, which is at preſent much talked of. As to the giving an anſwer to Sir Joſeph Yorke's memorial that is again put off to next week."

Gibraltar is blocked up only by two ſhips of the line from Carthagena, three frigates, ſome xebecks, and armed veſſels; ſo contemptible are we become in the Mediterranean!

Every manœuvre of the admiralty more and more proves, that it was a ſettled deſign that Sir Charles Hardy ſhould not meet the combined fleets of France and Spain.—When this *national cowardice* is known to our enemies, what muſt Engliſhmen expect, but to be treated like all cowards—firſt *kicked—and then deſpiſed.*

The laſt accounts from Sir Charles Hardy, mention his being very ill. The truth of it is, that the uneaſineſs of his mind in being made the dupe of a few deſigning men, has ſo combined with a ſevere fit of the gout, as to render the life of this honeſt, well meaning ſeaman, hazardous.

A letter received this morning from Dover ſays, that ſince laſt Friday morning no leſs than ſix diſpatches have been ſent from thence, to go by the way of Fluſhing to Paris; and that yeſterday morning, a Frenchman of diſtinction landed there from Calais. He came over in a new built yatch, and ſet out immediately for London. The yatch returned, and not one of the men came on ſhore.

Sept. 2. Laſt night an expreſs arrived at the admiralty with an account of the ſafe arrival of Sir Charles Hardy, and all his fleet, at Plymouth; ſo that the combined fleets now ride triumphantly maſters of the ſea, and the whole commerce of this country is left at their mercy.

All the private letters from the Weſt-Indies, agree in the conſtant depredations committed by the French frigates and cruiſers on their trade, even in ſight of the Engliſh fleet, which is obliged to watch d'Eſtaing, and cannot ſpare frigates or other veſſels to protect them. The iſlands are in daily alarm, and a grand attack on Jamaica by the French and Spaniards, is eſteemed an unavoidable event. So much for our ſuperiority in the Weſt-Indies!

A ſtrong convoy is to ſail from l'Orient this month, for the Iſle of France, on board of which are to be embarked the regiments of Auſtraſie, de la Sarre, and a battalion of marines.

The committee of ſecrecy ſat at the India-Houſe on Saturday laſt (a very unuſual circumſtance) to conſider of ſending diſpatches to apprize the twelve homeward bound Eaſt-Indiamen, expected this month under convoy of *the Warwick of* 50 *guns*, of the danger they are in, from the certain intelligence received, that the Spaniards detached *four ſhips of the line*, and *three frigates*, from the Cadiz ſquadron, in June laſt, to cruiſe off the Weſtern iſles, to intercept them. The cargoes of theſe twelve Indiamen are worth at leaſt *three millions ſterling*.—So much for lord Sandwich's ſuperiority at ſea, and his protection of our commerce! yet is he a great favourite, and powerful patron at the India-Houſe.

A very valuable convoy ſailed from Breſt on the 16th of laſt month for the combined fleets, and which may ſerve to ſhew that they do not intend ſoon returning into port, conſiſting of one thouſand ton of water, a vaſt quantity of beef, mutton, poultry, &c. &c. Three frigates and a tranſport arrived there likewiſe on that day, from the grand fleet, with the ſick on board, which amounted in the whole to no more than *four hundred*, which, conſidering the numerous manning of the French ſhips, proves that they muſt in general be uncommonly healthy.

Don Antonio d'Arce, who was ſo confidently and circumſtantially aſſerted to have been degraded, for refuſing to obey count d'Orvilliers, is actually in his command with the combined fleets; his flag is on board the St. Vincent, of 80 guns, and commands the fourth diviſion, which forms the White ſquadron.

The capitulation of St. Vincent's is in te[rms] but ſuppreſſed by government, although [of] utmoſt importance to the unfortunate indivi[duals] who have property in that iſland. Let any [im]partial man compare the paltry, pettifogging [ſpi]rit of taking a few ſmall craft in the [Ga]zette of Tueſday, with the innumerable wi[lful] concealments of the moſt important [nat]ure both to the public, and to private perſons, [and] ſay whether this is not a government of [prin]cipal inhumanity and public inſult, a baſe and [con]temptible ſyſtem of expedients and patchwork, which deſerves not the ſupport, but the [con]tempt, the indignation, the reſentment of a [be]trayed and injured country?

Nineteen firſt and ſecond rates, will be [after]ready for ſea from the different dock yards [in] France by the firſt of January next. This [is a] fact, let lord Sandwich look to it.

Adminiſtration has ſet on foot a ſubſcription in ſeveral parts of the kingdom, for the more effectual propagation of the goſpel in America. There is ſomething extremely laughable in this miniſterial manœuvre. It would have us ſuppoſe, that our ſhameful defeats in America, have been ſo many glorious victories; and that we are ſtill in poſſeſſion of a country, which folly, treachery, and corruption, have loſt for ever to the kingdom. The truth is, America is no longer ours, and the ſubſcriptions raiſed under the pretence of their being appropriated to the purpoſe of propagating the goſpel, are to be expended amongſt thoſe *reverend overſeers* in America, that have eſpouſed England in her unjuſt claims on that country. The trap is artfully laid; but few, it is hoped, will be catched in it. Beat and diſgraced abroad, and unable to defend ourſelves at home, we talk of propagating the goſpel, in a country from whence we are driven with loſs and with ſhame! but according to lord North's maxim of a late parliamentary diſcuſſion of the naval expenditures, "monies raiſed by government for *one* purpoſe, may be applied to *any* other whatſoever." And thus the *miniſterial clergy* in America, are to be enriched out of the pockets of thoſe whom they have endeavoured to enſlave. This is likewiſe another inſtance of the wiſdom and conſiſtence of the preſent adminiſtration. With the ſword in one hand, and the goſpel in the other, a whole nation is to be deſtroyed and ſaved at the ſame time!

We hear that his royal highneſs the duke of Cumberland ſolicited for a command in the preſent fleet, but was refuſed—under the *ſly* compliment, that it was too much to riſque *two princes* of the blood at one time.

PLYMOUTH, *Aug. 21.* The French and Spaniſh fleets appeared off Plymouth on Tueſday morning. From the top of Mount Edgecombe they were clearly perceived, and the extenſive proſpect from this height drew immenſe crouds from the town towards it. The ſignal of an enemy being in ſight was hoiſted on Maker Tower. Expreſſes were ſent off to the neighbouring towns, to ſolicit the troops; ſailors were planted at the great guns on the works; and the proper perſons went to cartridge making, for, through the neglect of ſome department, there was found to be no more than two rounds of cartridges made up in the garriſon. While theſe things were doing, the inhabitants of the town were buſied, agreeable to the proclamation, in removing every thing that could be of any value to the enemy. The proclamation mentions only cattle, ſtores, and proviſions, but they very prudently removed every removeable article in their poſſeſſion.

About two o'clock the ſame day, a firing was ſeen in the offing, and from Mount Edgecombe it was clearly perceived, that two French frigates had engaged an Engliſh ſhip, which, from every circumſtance, was determined to be the Adeſt of 64 guns.

On Wedneſday the eaſterly wind was ſo ſtrong that the French fleet were blown down the Channel out of ſight; on Thurſday morning they were again ſeen; on Friday they were out of ſight again.

On this day numbers of troops arrived from different places, and they have encamped along the coaſt on lord Edgecombe's ground. The French priſoners, to the amount of twelve hundred, are to be ſent from hence to-morrow to the city of Exeter, the gentlemen of that place having come to the reſolution to aſſociate themſelves as a guard over them. The gentlemen of Briſtol have done the ſame, and both theſe towns have ſent their militia hither. We have now 7000 troops in Plymouth, and many gentlemen volunteers from London, and all quarters of the country hourly throng in. I have only to add, that to-day being hazy, we have ſeen nothing of the French fleet, but we have intelligence by expreſs, that Sir Charles Hardy and the fleet have beat againſt the wind round the Lizard, and is now off Falmouth.

By the nearest computation that could be formed of the force of the combined fleets, they consisted of 61 sail of the line, 18 frigates, and in all, 105 were counted by glasses. They formed in two grand divisions, the one commanded by the French, and the other by the Spanish admiral.

BASSETERRE, *St. Christopher's, Oct.* 18.

A brig which arrived last week at St. Eustatia from Corke, which place she left the 5th ult. brings the following interesting intelligence: That the united fleets of France and Spain, consisting of 60 sail and upwards, were off Start-Point, on the coast of Sussex; that Sir Charles Hardy's fleet was then to the westward of Scilly; that it consisted only of 47 sail of the line and 20 frigates, in excellent order, well manned, and eager to come to an engagement, for which purpose they did all in their power to work to windward; but the wind being at east and the enemy plying close hauled to the southward, prevented them for five days. The vessel that brought the intelligence left the fleets in sight of each other, the French and Spanish fleets endeavouring to avoid an engagement.

A gentleman in Corke writes to his friend in St. Eustatia, that the fleets had been in sight of each other for some days; that should numbers get the better of British valour, that an invasion of that devoted island must be the consequence.

A late Martinique paper mentions, that a battle had been fought in the Channel between the united fleets of France and Spain and that of Great-Britain, which lasted eleven hours, and was the bloodiest that was ever fought at sea; that the French had three of their capital ships sunk, and the English two. Their fleet consisted of 52 sail of the line and 30 frigates, and ours of 47 sail of the line and 20 frigates.

A gentleman in town has received a letter from a correspondent in St. Eustatia, informing, that two vessels had arrived there on Thursday last from Amsterdam, the captains of whom say, that an engagement had been fought in the bay between the English fleet and the united fleets of France and Spain; but they could give no particulars.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Nov.* 27.

Extract of a letter from colonel Clarke, dated Falls of Ohio, Oct. 9, 1779.

"By one of colonel David Rodgers's boats, just returned to this place, I have the mortifying account, that on the 4th instant, near the mouth of the Miame, a party of Indians was discovered ahead, crossing the Ohio. A proposal was made to land and attack them, which was generally agreed to, and colonel Rodgers, with 30 men, landed and began the onset. The first parties of the enemy they met with, retreated before them; but the Indians being soon strongly reinforced, our people were obliged to give way. The Indians pressed hard on our men in their retreat, and boarded two of our batteaus; the third having about a dozen of our soldiers aboard as a guard, a brave fellow among them refused to surrender her, and assuming the command, brought her off through a heavy fire from the shore. Our loss is colonel John Campbell of Yohogany, colonel Rodgers, and supposed between 30 and 40 of his best officers and men, besides a considerable amount of public and private property."

BOSTON, *Nov.* 11.

Monday last captain Adams arrived here, in 25 days from Martinico, by whom we have advice, that a fleet of 14 sail, under convoy, were arrived at that port from France, before he sailed, and it was said brought an account that there had been a general engagement between the united fleets of France and Spain, and the English squadron under admiral Hardy, which was long and bloody; and that the former were victorious, having taken two or three of their capital ships, and sunk one or two more, with the loss of one of the French ships, which sunk before she could be got into port; and that a great number of men were killed on both sides. This account was also received at Martinico, from Grenada and another island, before captain Adams sailed.

It is said that the sea battle between the two fleets was fought on the fourth of September.

PROVIDENCE, *November* 13.

On Monday last the honourable major-general Gates departed from this place, on his way to join the grand army, when a number of the principal inhabitants of the town waited upon him as far as Patuxent, where, upon taking their leave, they presented him with the following address, viz.

SIR, *Providence, Nov.* 8, 1779.

IN behalf of the town of Providence, the place you have honoured with your head-quarters, during your command in this department, we beg leave to congratulate you on the splendid instances of success, attending your arms during the present war. Sublime must be the feelings of a breast, conscious of superior worth, in acquiring laurels amidst the severest toils of the military life. The unsought tribute of thousands, skilled in the arduous task, must give to self-approbation a charm that virtue will approve. To the historic page, founded on impartial truth, we leave the just encomiums due to your military character; but claim a right to esteem you as a friend to mankind, and guardian to the immunities of citizens. In this amiable point of view, we have fully experienced the goodness of your heart, and feel the warmest gratitude in that behalf. While the officers and soldiers have acknowledged you their father and friend, the bosom of the citizen has glowed with the tenderest emotions, convinced that your whole ambition is directed to the noblest ends of political society.

While we deeply regret the absence of so worthy a friend, we cannot but be happy in reflecting that you are called by the illustrious chief, to more important services than await you here. Permit us then to wish you every felicity that is attendant upon a great commander and virtuous citizen. That your name may continue to be revered by the brave and good, and that the acknowledgments of unbiassed millions may perpetuate your merits, when you shall be summoned to move in a more exalted and celestial sphere, is the cordial prayer of, dear general, your most obedient and very humble servants.

To which the general replied,

"THAT he had ever been happy in his connection in the town of Providence in particular, and the state of Rhode-Island in general, and found himself under many obligations for the polite manner in which he had been treated by them; that as his great object was the public good, he hoped still to continue to deserve the approbation of all virtuous citizens.

The command in this department has devolved on brigadier-general Cornell.

PHILADELPHIA, *Nov.* 30.

Extract of a letter, dated Boston, Nov. 18, 1779.

"Captain Harradan, (in the ship Pickering) after he left you, off Sandy-Hook fell in with a ship of 14 guns, 6 pounders, a brig of 10 guns, 4 and 3 pounders, and a sloop of 8 guns, 4 pounders, all letters of marque, bound from New-York to Oporto for wines; they all engaged him, when after an action which lasted three glasses, he took all three. They fought him well: he had 8 men wounded, and he killed and wounded a number of the enemy. The Pickering has arrived safe with these three prizes."

The Pickering, in the former part of the same cruise, took the Pomona of 12 guns, which got safe into Salem; the brig Hope of 14 guns, and the Royal George cutter of 14 guns, which were sent into this port.

Dec. 1. At the Havre the count de Vaux, by order of his Most Christian Majesty, invested M. Toufard with the cross of St. Louis, and appointed him one of his aids. This young officer, being in the service of the United American States, lost one of his arms at the attack of Rhode-Island. The marquis la Fayette and most part of the nobility belonging to the army were present at this ceremony.

Extract of a letter from St. Eustatia, October 29.

"Yesterday a vessel arrived here from Holland, by which we have advice, that the Dutch are, by desire of the king of Prussia and other powers, to remain neuter: they have now in the Texel 38 ships of the line, the remainder of the Seven Provinces half that number, making in the whole 57 ships well manned. It is the general opinion here, that Holland, Denmark, Sweden, and other powers to the northward, will have 200 sail at sea by next spring to protect their own trade. You may depend on it there will be hot work in the European seas next spring."

ANNAPOLIS, *December* 10.

A LIST of continental agents, licensed by the Governor and Council to purchase in this state for the American army, in addition to the last.

1779. Oct. 12. Joseph Ford, assistant commissary of purchases for St. Mary's and Calvert counties.

21. Levin Spedding, deputy assistant commissary of purchases.
Nicholas Goldsborough, ditto.
John Caile Harrison, ditto.
George Dawson, ditto.
Robert Walter, ditto.
Aquila Brown, ditto.
28. James Martin, ditto.
William Horsey, ditto.
Levin Handy, ditto.
Novemb. 19. William Wright, ditto, Queen-Anne's county.
Jacob Giles, jun. assistant commissary of purchases, Harford county
William Lyles, ditto, Prince-George's county.
30. Benjamin Chalmers, deputy quarter-master general of forage for Dorchester, Worcester, and Somerset counties.
James Hindman, deputy assistant commissary of purchases for Talbot county.
James Sulivane, ditto, Dorchester. Paid
T. JOHNSON, jun. cl. co.

In CONGRESS, Oct. 30, 1779.

RESOLVED,

THAT the managers be directed to make sale of the tickets of the third class of the lottery of the United States without delay; that the drawing thereof commence the first day of March next, and be compleated as soon as may be; and that the tickets then unsold be the property and at the risk of the said states.

Extract from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secr.

2 *Lottery-Office, November* 2, 1779.

IN consequence of the above resolve the managers give this public notice, that on the first day of March next the drawing of the lottery will commence at the old city vendue store, and be continued from day to day with all possible expedition until finished. Such persons therefore as choose to become purchasers are to apply before said date, at the different offices throughout the United States.

The printers are requested to publish the above, and continue it, till the first of March next, the time of drawing.

FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS REWARD.

Baltimore county, December 10, 1779.

STOLEN and taken away from Middle-River, in Baltimore county, on Tuesday night last, the 7th instant, a small SCHOONER, the property of the subscriber. She has been lately repaired, her frame is mulberry, her bottom new planked, the cabbin floor new, as are also the bulk-head and hatchway over the cabbin; she has only two sails, a foresail and mainsail, which are about half worn and have some holes in them; her bowsprit is on but she has no gibb, her boom is new, and had when stolen a small punt with her. The above robbery was committed by one Stephen Welsh, who also carried with him a thin faced spare woman, the wife of one Philip Sheels, and a small boy of his own about nine years old. Whoever takes up the said schooner and Sheels, and delivers them to the subscriber in Baltimore Town, shall receive the above reward, or one thousand dollars, with reasonable charges, for the schooner and her materials only.

1 w 6 32 Dollars JOB GARRETSON.

THERE is at the plantation of Samuel Jacobs, living near the Governor's-Bridge, a red and white HEIFER, marked in the right ear with an upper and under slip, and in the left with an upper slip. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. 1 6 20 Dollars 83

ALMANACKS, for the year of our Lord 1780, to be sold at the Printing-Office. 7

December 2, 1779.

FOR SALE,

FOUR hundred and twenty acres of LAND, it being one undivided tenth part of that valuable tract of land called Salisbury Plains, containing 4200 acres, lying in Washington county, near Hagar's-Town, well known for its fertility of soil, abounds with timber and limestone; a good title will be given, having purchased of the contending parties. Any person inclinable to purchase may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, now at Annapolis.

WILLIAM BAYLY, jun.

N. B. I have a healthy young negro wench for sale. wa 27 W. B.

ONE HUNDRED and SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Annapolis, October 16, 1779.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, on Wednesday the 6th of October instant, a dark bay MARE, four years old last spring, branded with an F and a B, one hind foot white, a small blaze down the face in the form of a half moon at the top, one of her fore hoofs split, fifteen hands high, shod all round, paces and trots. Whoever will bring the said mare home to the subscriber in Annapolis, or Thomas Jones, blacksmith in Baltimore, shall receive 100 dollars reward, if only strayed away, but if stolen 160 dollars for the mare and thief.

2 JOHN TOWNSLEY, Coppersmith.

From a late London paper.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

A GENERAL meeting of the noblemen and gentlemen of the county of Oxford having been advertised to be held at the Star inn, in the city of Oxford, on Wednesday last, to consider of a subscription, I thought it my duty to attend, in order to deliver my sentiments upon the occasion; but being prevented from doing so, by finding that the meeting was intended for those only who would subscribe, and that the sense of the county was not to be taken, I send you a copy of those sentiments which I should have delivered, for your publication, that the county might know my reasons for not subscribing.

I am, Sir, your very humble servant,
Cheltenham, July 30. ABINGDON.

HAVING upon a former occasion not only objected to the addressing the throne with my life and fortune, for the purpose of carrying on the wicked plot of government that had been formed as well against the liberties of our once fellow-subjects in America (now alas! by such means no more our fellow-subjects) as against the constitution of this happy country (unhappy in its submission to such measures) but did, on the contrary, unite with many others, of the same opinion with myself, in petitioning his majesty to avert the evil from us; and as the self-same reasons that then influenced my conduct, so far from being removed, still exist in redoubled strength, I shall I trust stand in need of no apology for myself, in declining to give any aid or assistance to the plan of subscription that has been set on foot, and is now before us.

I am aware, indeed, of the general argument, "of the present necessity of union," and of the particular application of that argument to me, "that I am opposing the efforts of this country in its own defence;" but I am disturbed by neither argument, nor am I to be moved by them.

With respect to the first argument, the situation in which we are, is the very description of the situation in which government meant to place us. I have heard the doctrine avowed. You will have, it is said, a French and Spanish war, and then self preservation will force us to unite. So that government having in the beginning acted wickedly and unwisely, in the end the whole nation is to become partakers of their guilt. This may be good modern policy for ought I know, but I am sure it is such logic, and such morality, as the university of Oxford will not teach, nor the county set the example of.

With respect to the second argument, "that I am opposing the efforts of this country in its own defence," I say God forbid! I would have every nerve and sinew brought into action; but it should be first to remove our *domestic* enemies, and then to crush our *foreign* foes. It is not France nor Spain, I fear. They are open enemies, and are in our front. It is our secret enemies, and those that hang on our backs, that rouse my apprehensions: enemies by whose stratagems and machinations we shall lose the only thing worth fighting for—*the liberties of this country.*

I have thought it necessary to say so much upon the present occasion, in discharge of the duty which I owe to my country and to myself. The rest I leave to yourselves.

LONDON, *Aug.* 25.

On Friday last orders were sent from the War Office to the 1st and 2d troops of life guards to immediately collect all their horses that were at grass and in the marshes, and to hold themselves in readiness as soon as they had brought them to town, to march at an hour's notice. Accordingly on Friday and Saturday morning all their horses were collected and brought to the stables in Riding House lane, near Marybone; and they have since prepared their arms, &c. and are ready to march on the shortest notice.

Yesterday it was currently reported, that the combined fleets of France and Spain had taken an English ship bound for Quebec, laden with military cloathing, stores, &c. and having besides 200,000l. in specie on board.

How refined is the policy of nations, and with how courteous an *etiquette* our naval, as well as our military commanders, now conduct themselves!—Monsieur d'Orvilliers, with great complaisance, kept his distance, while our Leeward Island fleet arrived safe in port; *et par grace* Sir Charles Hardy did not interfere with their homeward bound West-India fleet; afterwards, the French admiral hearing the Jamaica fleet was arriving, engaged himself in a *Sans Souci* party, while they got into port; while Sir Charles Hardy, with an unusual English courtesy, permitted twenty-five sail of merchantmen from Leoganne to get into Brest, and fifteen into Rochelle; Sir Charles afterwards conceiving d'Orvilliers had an inclination to divert himself with a *partie quarre* at Plymouth, and take the change of air a few days, permitted the *conge*, while he amused himself off Scilly; and when Monsieur understood Sir Charles had an inclination of returning to his old station, he very courteously withdrew to make room for the English admiral.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Aug. 27.

"We hear that a number of transports are purchased by order of government, to be sunk in the entrance of Corke harbour, as apprehensions are entertained that the French intend to land in some part of the west of Ireland, and as Corke is the most opulent quarter, and seems to promise them most plunder, no doubt remains but the enemy may mark it as their place of destination.

"A letter received last Wednesday by a gentleman positively mentions, that the intentions of the French are to land either in Bantry or Galway bay, and the united fleet is to form a chain from Cape Clear to the land's end, to make itself entire master of the British and Irish seas."

We shall probably be informed from France next week, of the proceedings of the combined fleets in the English channel, and of the *numerous captures* which they have made; for we cannot well have an account ascertained for some time from any other quarter, when besides the Ardent, we shall read the capture of the Ramillies, of 90 guns; the Marlborough, of 74; the Seaforth of 32 guns, with two hundred thousand guineas on board for the pay of the troops in Canada, two of her convoy, one with soldiers cloathing, the other a rich storeship, and the Alert cutter, and a variety of ships of different denominations, which detail will be wound up with a boast, unfortunately too well founded, of their triumphant entry into, and possession of the Channel, and of the ignominious flight of the British fleet. Can any man who has a grain of spirit in his composition anticipate this *probable* account for a moment, without burning with indignation at the name of Sandwich.

We are sorry to find that a dreadful distemper rages on board the Foudroyant, one of Sir Charles Hardy's fleet; insomuch, that one of her officers, in a letter received a fortnight ago, says, "that he hopes to God they may meet the combined fleets soon, however great their superiority, for that in a few days time they would not have one hundred men able to work on board her." Similar accounts have been received from other ships, nor is it to be wondered at, considering the hasty manner in which them were collected, which surely need not have been the case, had lord Sandwich done his duty.

Count d'Orvilliers has had the misfortune to lose his only son, a very promising young man of twenty-five years of age, a lieutenant on board his own ship, about a fortnight ago, of a violent putrid fever. Mr. d'Orvilliers was so much affected, that he could not take the command for two days.

The Spaniards have detached nine ships of the line from the Cadiz squadron, four of which, and three frigates, are gone to cruise off the western isles, to intercept the homeward bound Indiamen, the destination of the other five is a secret.

The combined fleets certainly consist of sixty-five ships of the line, viz. 35 Spanish, of which *three* are of 114 guns, *eight* of 80 guns, and *twenty-four* of 74 and 70 guns; 30 French of different sizes, and twenty frigates, and fifteen corvets belonging to the two fleets.

Lord Hillsborough will certainly be invested with the vacant secretaryship, in preference to lord Grantham and the attorney-general, the last of whom was raising heaven and earth to fill that office. The reason why lord Hillsborough succeeds, appears to be his being the only person capable of following the late lord Suffolk in the exercise of the tomahawk—Vide his lordship's *Caribbee administration!*

Aug. 31. Fifteen thousand Hanoverians, new regiments, have been ordered to be raised immediately; probably to be brought over to England, that in case of a victory at sea, great reinforcements may be sent to North-America and the West-Indies.

The Kitty and Nancy, Johnson, from Liverpool, rescued the Grafton, captain Moles, who had struck to the Dunkirquois. Monsieur made all the sail he could from captain Johnson.

Annapolis, November 30, 1779.

THE COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE will sit to do Business in the committee-room, every day, from eleven in the forenoon till four in the afternoon, during the present session of the general assembly.

Signed by order of the committee,
W. H. MPHERSON, clerk.

Annapolis, October 22, 1779.

FOR SALE.

THE UNITED STATES LOTTERY TICKETS in the third class. These go off very rapidly, from the advantage to the adventurer in this class compared with the preceding ones: the holders therefore of tickets in the second class, who purchased of the subscriber, being entitled to pre-emption in this, are requested to be speedy in their application for the new, otherwise they will be disposed of to others.

JOHN DAVIDSON.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

House of assembly, June 21, 1779.

WHEREAS the legislature of this state hath passed an act for calling out of circulation, and for sinking all bills of credit heretofore emitted in this state, whilst the same was a colony; in and by which it is enacted, that all bills of credit emitted by law, and likewise all those emitted by an ordinance of the late provincial congress of this state, shall be brought into the treasury to be exchanged on or before the first day of January next; and that all those bills which shall not be so brought in on or before that day, shall be for ever after irredeemable.

And whereas many of the said bills may be in the hands of persons residing in the neighbouring states, which, unless timely notice be given, may not be brought in within the times limited, to the great injury of the possessors: to prevent which,

Resolved, That the printers of public news-papers in this and the neighbouring states, be requested to insert the above extracts from the said law in their papers, and continue the same at least four weeks, for the information of all persons concerned.

THE subscriber wants a number of COARSE SHOES made, for which good wages will be given; shoemakers may take them out in quantities.

A CURRIER will meet with encouragement by applying to

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH,

Of whom a good price may be had for coarse shoe thread.

October 2, 1779.

WHEREAS the late Joseph Milburn Simms, late of Charles county, deceased, did by deed, about the year of our Lord 1749, for a valuable consideration, then in hand paid, bargain and sell unto the late Edward Goodrick, late of the same county, deceased, and his heirs, in fee simple, seventy-five acres of land, called Lyne's Delight, who was immediately put in and enjoyed the quiet possession of the same till his death; which after descended to the subscriber, as his heir at law, who hath ever since, and now has, peaceable and quiet possession of the same; but the said lands, by the neglect of the parties, were never properly acknowledged according to law, though the said Joseph Milburn Simmes desired it should be on his death-bed, for the benefit of the lawful heirs of the said Edward Goodrick. In consequence of such omission, the subscriber, on coming to the possession of the said lands, applied by letter to Joseph Simmes, the lawful heir of the said Joseph Milburn Simmes, then in France, who sent over a proper deed and power annexed, attended with necessary affidavits, taken before the right honourable William Beckford, Esq; then lord-mayor of the city of London, under the great seal of that city, which were brought over and delivered to the subscriber by captain John Montgomery and James Campbell, who soon after sailed, before making the proper affidavit the laws of this province in such cases require, as the subscriber is since informed.

I therefore give this public notice, that I intend to petition our general assembly, at their next session, for their interposition and authority to establish and perpetuate my right and title to the said land and premises.

WILLIAM CHARLES GOODRICK.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN, at the Post-Office in *Charles-Street*.

[XXXVth YEAR.] THE [No. 1719.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1779.

From the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

NUMBER XII.

THE treaty which we have before us is admired by the whole world. To use the language of the old prophet,† "a new thing is seen in the earth." A court quitting that boundary of ſelfiſhneſs which ſo long had marked the policy of princes, has acted with the wiſdom and benevolence of an antient patriarch. Abraham himſelf, in his agreement with the "ſons of Heth" for the cave of Machpelah; or, in his delivering up the ſpoils reſcued from the four kings, to the prince from whom they had been taken, diſcovered, in the one caſe, not more uprightneſs, and, in the other, not more generoſity, than has been ſhewn by France to America in the articles of this treaty. In return for every advantage of a participation of our commerce, ſhe has "weighed" an ample compenſation in the freedom of her commerce, "which we ſhall enjoy without inequality of duty, import or cuſtom." Of theſe our poſſeſſions, which ſhe has in great meaſure reſcued from the king of Britain, ſhe has not been willing to retain a foot of territory. It has been her language, "I will not take any thing that is thine, leſt thou ſhouldeſt ſay I have made France rich." Her object ſingle and alone has been to accompliſh that which is declared to be the "eſſential and direct end" of the alliance.

It is declared to be the "eſſential and direct end" of the alliance to "maintain effectually the liberty, ſovereignty and independence of theſe United States, as well in matters of government as commerce."* That it is ſo in ſpirit as well as in profeſſion, is evident from the treaty. There is no other object which the wit of man can fix upon as propoſed by it. It is not the guarantee of territory on our part to France, the reſtriction of commerce to her ſhores, the payment of a ſubſidy, nor, on her part, is it even the ambition of ſuperior intereſt in our councils for the war. The "cauſe" is "common" and our councils equal. "His majeſty of France and the United States are to aid each other mutually with their good offices, their councils and their force, according to the exigencies of conjunctures, as becomes good and faithful allies."

That the independence of the ſtates is the ſole and ſimple object of France is evident from her councils. Why was it that ſhe uſed her whole intereſt with the emperor, whoſe ſiſter is the queen of France, and with the king of Pruſſia, who is her old and natural ally, to bring them to a compromiſe of differences relative to the ſucceſſion of Bavaria, but, that by preventing a general war upon the continent, in which it was not impoſſible but that ſhe might be diſtantly engaged, ſhe might have it in her power to attend ſolely to the requiſition of the ſtates and to draw forth her whole reſources in a naval war. She could propoſe to herſelf advantages from a general war upon the continent; for, as ſhe is allied to Sweden and to Pruſſia, and by conſanguinity and marriage with almoſt every power of Europe, in the general conflagration, ſhe could hope to ſnatch Hanover and any of the German principalities favouring to England, and make intereſt ſufficient to be ſuffered to retain them by conſent of all. But theſe advantages which ſhe might propoſe ſhe eaſily rejected, and employed her whole ſkill in the moſt refined but juſt policy to allay debates, and conciliate peace.

That our independence is her great object is evident moreover, from the actual operations of her arms. The firſt expedition of her fleet under count d'Eſtaing was to theſe coaſts, where ſhe hoped, by co-operating with general Waſhington, to ſtrike an effectual blow, and reduce the enemy to reaſon. Had extenſion of dominion been her object, ſhe would have ordered this fleet to the Weſt-Indies, where ſhe would have had the earlieſt opportunity of attacking thoſe iſlands unappriſed, unprepared, undefended. She would have taken eaſily every iſland which has ſince coſt her time, men and money to reduce. Had ſhe choſen to make her conqueſts in another quarter, ſhe would have ſailed to the banks of Newfoundland, where the Britiſh veſſels on the coaſt, and the fiſh drying on the banks, would have been an eaſy prey; and every iſland and poſſeſſion in that quarter would have been added to St. Pierre and Miquelon, and made a part of the dominion of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty; or ſhe would have early bent her courſe to the ſhores of Africa, and reduced the Britiſh ſettlements on the river Senegal and along the whole gold coaſt, where the miſerable inhabitants ſhould no longer rake the ſoil for that duſt which muſt ſupply the treaſury of Britain, and enable her to wage a future war; or the fleet of France, paſſing every ſhore of Africa and turning round the cape, might have ſailed to the Eaſt-Indies, not only to prevent the fall of Pondicherry, but to reduce the garriſons and ſettlements on every point of land and every iſland on that continent, and to turn the whole of the Eaſt-India trade, which is the ſource of the wealth of nations, into her own hands. But neglecting theſe objects, ſhe fitted out the Count with twelve ſhips of the line for the Delaware, with a view to ſurpriſe the fleet of the enemy in that river, and by co-operating with general Waſhington, to reduce the Britiſh force to a capitulation, and by one maſterly and bold ſtroke to put an end to the war, and eſtabliſh the independence of the ſtates at once. Diſappointed in this hope by the tediouſneſs of the voyage, previous advice of the deſtination of the fleet having been received by the enemy, and afterwards unſucceſsful by reaſon of the ſtorm, and obliged to refit in the harbour of Boſton, the enemy were reinforced, and it became adviſeable, both for the conveniency of our commerce and to diſtreſs the enemy, to draw off to the Weſt-Indies where moſt vulnerable, as we have already hinted, they would moſt ſenſibly feel damage, and from whence, ſhould an opportunity preſent itſelf, it might be convenient to return to attack their fleets upon our coaſts or to block them up in any of our harbours. Thus in every expedition and manœuvre of the fleets of our ally, and in every operation of her arms, it is evident that the only thing propoſed by her is, to reduce the enemy to reaſon, and the acknowledgment of our independence.

The powers of Europe are ſenſible of this, and hence it is that they have given no interruption to the views of France in the courſe of this debate. It is their intereſt that our empire, which conſtituted a main foundation of the Britiſh grandeur, ſhould be diſmembered from it; and that our commerce, which had been reſtricted to her ſhores, ſhould be detached and left free and open to the whole world. They, as well as France, had felt the triumph of the Britiſh flag waving with haughty tyranny on every ſea; they, as well as France, had ſeen, with an unwilling eye, the commerce of a great part of the weſtern world concentered to the ſhores of Britain. It was equally the intereſt of the powers of Europe, to reduce the one and to ſhare the other. It only remained to be conſidered, who it was that would undertake to ſtep forth and to ſtrike the firſt blow. France alone had it in her power to do what the others, ſingly, dared not to attempt, and what, combinedly they were not willing to propoſe; but our independence was the only object which, conſiſtent with their own intereſts, they could propoſe; and France, in effecting this, labours for the whole of Europe. In this caſe will they be diſpoſed to obſtruct her meaſures? It would be to contravene their own advantage and reſiſt their own hopes. It has been ſhewn to be an argument of the uprightneſs of the views of France in her conduct to America, that our enemies, the Britiſh miniſtry and parliament, have not been able to aſſign a ſingle article in the treaty, into which ſhe has entered with us, as unequal or infidious; it will alſo be an argument of the uprightneſs and the juſt views of this kingdom, that the powers of Europe, whoſe miniſters are at her court, and who have the beſt intelligence of every meaſure and of every counſel, are fully ſatisfied with her intentions; and Britain has not been able, as is acknowledged by lord North in the houſe of commons, to form an alliance with one of theſe powers; for even Ruſſia, from whom he moſt expected it, is unwilling to make the leaſt engagement of this nature. The amity of theſe powers with France, and that pleaſure which they have expreſſed for her victories, (victories obtained in their behalf, but not at their expence) is a full evidence that they are perſuaded of the uprightneſs of her views, and that her object is not the aggrandiſement of herſelf, but ſingly and alone, that which is the equal intereſt of them all—The independence of America.

Our independence will appear to be an object not unworthy of the councils and the arms of France, if we conſider, that beſides the reduction of the power of Britain, and the ſharing of our commerce, it is acquiring to herſelf immortal honour. What can be more glorious to a nation than to be founder of a young empire, that will one day be the ſeat of ſcience and the arts, and the rival of the free ſtates of the old world? Men take a pleaſure in erecting buildings even of wood and ſtone, becauſe they are the works of their own hands. But they feel a nobler pleaſure in doing good to men. For wood and ſtone, and the ornament of carved work is dumb, but the mouth of the grateful perſon ſhall ſpeak his benefactor's praiſe. Why is it that Mæcenas of Rome, and the Medici of Tuſcany, and young prince Henry of Portugal, are heard of with ſo much reputation in the world? It is not ſo much for any thing they have done in literature or arms, as on account of that patronage which they afforded to men of talents and of virtue. Sir Philip Sidney is deſcribed by the writers of his age as the moſt perfect model of an accompliſhed gentleman. His praiſes have been tranſmitted with advantage to poſterity, becauſe, ſays the hiſtorian Hume, "the credit which he poſſeſſed with his queen was wholly employed in the encouragement of genius and literature." Why may not a nation as well as an individual find a recompence in the praiſes conſequent upon a generous action? It is the happineſs of the deity himſelf to give life to beings, to ſee a world ſtarting to exiſtence, and to cauſe it to improve and to ſhine before him.

We may believe that a principle of this nature actuated France; for it is the genius of the nation to be taken more with a proſpect of honour than a proſpect of advantage. Hence it is that ſhe has made ſuch generous exertions in our favour, which it is not probable that any hope of profit could have drawn from her. There is a life and romance in the thought of honour, to which the groveling purſuit of wealth can never riſe. France has yet more of the old cruſading and heroic ſpirit than any other power of Europe. I had ſaid in a former paper, that it might have been her natural language to our commiſſioners at Paris, ſoliciting attention to the object of their embaſſy, that "the whole French nation had not taken upon herſelf a vow of knighthood to go through the earth to reſcue fair ladies, and to rid the world of monſters." Nevertheleſs, I may in truth ſay, that ſhe has in ſome meaſure riſen to this character of antient and heroic chivalry. The principles of her conduct towards us are generous, and her exertions have been great, and ſurpaſſing common expectation. They reſemble the atchievments of the noble knights of St. John of Jeruſalem in their expeditions to the holy land.

France, in this cauſe, has ſtood forth the champion of Europe, and every power on the continent is diſpoſed to give her due praiſe. America, whom ſhe has principally engaged by her kind offices, will not be wanting in correſpondent feelings of affection. The nation is beloved by us, and every name from that kingdom is received amongſt us with honour and reſpect. The prince, whom we conſider as the ſource of every kind act, is ſpoken of in America with a degree of enthuſiaſm to be found only amongſt a free people, whoſe feelings are ſtrong, and whoſe affections are ſincere. Every one muſt remember with what undiſguiſed ſincerity his majeſty's birth day was celebrated ſome time ago among us, when the oldeſt age was not tardy to behold from windows and balconies the diſplay of fireworks on that occaſion; and when the name of LOUIS XVI. was familiar in the mouths of our youngeſt children. Every one will remember this with pleaſure, more eſpecially when he is informed that to all what this prince has already done for us, he has lately added a farther obligation, in offering to guarantee a loan which is now about to be negotiated for the uſe of theſe

† *Jeremiah.* * *Article* 11.

ſtates, and at the ſame time to pay the intereſt out of his own privy purſe. This will endear him to America, and has taken away that prejudice, which from the injuries of George III. we had conceived againſt ſovereigns. For when we ſurvey the kind acts of this prince, and conſider what it is in the power of a good man poſſeſſed of great authority to do, we have changed our opinion, and no longer wonder that it was made a part of the bleſſing of Abraham, "and kings ſhall come out of thee."

Our gratulation of his excellency, the miniſter of this nation, juſt arrived amongſt us, is an evidence not leſs of our affection for our ally, than of the ſenſe we entertain of the particular reputation of this gentleman, honourable from his connections, his perſonal worth and capacity; and to be reſpected amongſt us on account of thoſe ſervices rendered us in a diſtant line, though with direct advantage to theſe ſtates, in his able and ſucceſsful negotiations at the court of Bavaria, to compromite the differences that had ariſen between the emperor of Germany and ſeveral of the powers of Europe, relative to the ſucceſſion of that Dutchy, debarking on the continent, he has been received at Boſton amongſt that brave, polite and hoſpitable people, with every teſtimony of reſpect which genius could invent and gratitude beſtow. The aſſemblies of the town, the muſes of the college waited on him, and in our vernacular tongue, and in the Latin language expreſſed their love for the alliance, for the prince, for the miniſter, and for the nation. On his journey from the northward, when by a company of light dragoons he had been eſcorted to the camp, a view of univerſal ſatisfaction prevailed amongſt our patriotic ſoldiery: no wonder; for they love the ſervants and the nation whoſe aim it is to fix on a ſolid baſis that liberty for which they have contended. On his approach to this city a company of militia light dragoons, gentlemen of the firſt rank amongſt us, was happy to wait upon the chevalier, and to eſcort him into town. His arrival was announced by a diſcharge of the artillery, and the confederate flag was diſplayed, as on occaſions of particular joy. The day following a noble veſſel, launched from our docks, received, in honour of his excellency, the name of the LUZERNE.

I mention theſe things with pleaſure, as demonſtrative of our affection for the nation, contrary to the inſinuations of our enemies, who have called this an unnatural alliance, and are ready to believe that neceſſity, not love, engages us, and that we are ſtrained up to it by an artificial force, which muſt ſoon break, and leave us once more aſunder; that our affections are no more than cold ceremony, and the gratulations of our voice the meer effort of a common policy, ſuited to the occaſions of the day. A charge of this nature, ſo injurious to our feelings, it is our part by every mark of peaceable reſpect and civility, and every good natured act of kindneſs to the new miniſter and to the nation, to endeavour to diſprove.

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

NUMBER XIII.

THERE are two things which I have in view in the courſe of theſe papers: firſt, to explain to the people of America, the terms of our alliance with the court of France, the advantages of that alliance, and at the ſame time the good-will of the nation to our cauſe: ſecond, to bear witneſs for my countrymen that we are not inſenſible of the equality of theſe terms, of theſe advantages, and at the ſame time of the good-will of the nation to our cauſe.

The taſk is agreeable, and I hope it will be uſeful, becauſe while I explain what we owe to the juſt and equal policy of France, I ſhall excite our gratitude; and while to France I bear witneſs of the grateful feelings of my countrymen, I ſhall ſecure the continuance of her friendſhip, and prompt her to farther acts of generoſity and kindneſs in our favour.

Generoſity, paradoxical as it may appear, does not always and certainly produce gratitude; but gratitude always and invariably calls forth generoſity. The reaſon is, that the man who has received a favour conſiders himſelf as in debt and ſhuns his creditor; but the man who has done a favour, and meets with a recompence in the full and ſincere thanks of the perſon ſo obliged, from his own ſelf-love will be diſpoſed to confer a farther obligation. Therefore, while I ſhew to France the perfect and juſt ſenſe which the people of this country entertain of the honeſty of her intentions, and the greatneſs of her exertions, I ſhall contribute to increaſe the ſpring of theſe, and to add force to her determination to carry through the war, and to eſtabliſh theſe ſtates in liberty on an equal and permanent foundation. For it may happen, what I do expect, that theſe papers, though not from the merit, yet from the nature of them, may be tranſlated into her own elegant and fine language; and in this caſe, ſhe will have my evidence, that theſe people, who breathe the air that blows from the Apalachian mountains, and who drink the ſtreams that iſſue from their ſides, have warm gratitude for her good-will to our cauſe, and are diſpoſed to be ſenſible of the greatneſs of her exertions in ſupport of it.

Her exertions have been great, and we ſhall be ſenſible of this, if we conſider her loſſes in the late wars, and the low ſtate to which ſhe was reduced. Virtue is eminent, in proportion to the difficulty which it overcomes; and generoſity is great, in proportion to the ability of thoſe who exhibit it.

France, at the commencement of the reign of her preſent ſovereign, was not what ſhe was in the age of Charlemagne, when, like an iron bar, ſhe was lifted up and ſmote every power of Europe. She was not what ſhe was under Henry IVth, when, though harraſſed by internal wars, and the power of Spain, yet her conſtitution, vigorous and ſtrong, braved every hardſhip. She was not what ſhe was under Louis XIVth, when it was impoſſible to mark every circumſtance of conqueſt, and the innumerable multitude of battles extinguiſhed their glory. Theſe very conqueſts and battles drew upon her the jealouſy of the powers of Europe, and the ſuſpicion of aſpiring to univerſal monarchy. This ſuſpicion brought againſt her the whole force of Italy, and Holland, and Germany, and England. Wailted by her conflict with theſe powers, ſhe has endeavoured to repair her ſtrength, and has ſought peace; but the injuries of Britain has made it neceſſary for her to engage in two fatal wars, by which her whole naval force has been deſtroyed. She has been at all times inferior to Britain on the ſea, owing to her ſituation, which does not render it ſo abſolutely neceſſary for her to live upon the water as her neighbours; but in the late wars her loſſes have been particularly great, and almoſt her whole marine has become a prey to the power of that iſland. In the war of 1741, out of thirty-four ſhips of the line fitted out in the weſtern ſeas, which made the greater part of her maritime force, ſhe had but one remaining. At the concluſion of the peace, by the treaty of Paris, in the year 1763, her fleets returned home greatly broken and deſtroyed, from almoſt every quarter of the globe. Yet, though but juſt recovering from theſe loſſes, did ſhe venture once more to brave the power of Britain, and in behalf of America, to riſk the fleet, which by great induſtry ſhe had got together. Undiſmayed at the great power of her rival, ſhe took us by the hand, even though the boldeſt threats were thrown out againſt her, if ſhe ſhould undertake to do it. Lord Sandwich told the marquis Noailles, juſt before he preſented his memorial to the court of Britain, that there were forty-five ſhips of the line in commiſſion in the docks of England, and that in a day or two there would be ſix more. To theſe France had but thirty-four to oppoſe; and though ſhe, as well as Europe, did not doubt but that the power of Britain was indeed great and formidable, yet ſhe had the reſolution to engage in our debate. She has engaged, and her exertions have been ſuch as to aſtoniſh Europe. Ships have been built, fleets have been fitted out, and a naval force has been raiſed, as it were by the power of magic. England, to whom it was greatly unexpected, and to whom it was hoſtile, has been particularly ſtruck with it. Like the Vizir, in the oriental tale, who ſaw the caſtle raiſed by the Genii, ſhe has been diſpoſed to rub her eyes and to look again, to ſee whether the ray on the viſual nerve might not have given her a falſe information. She has been convinced that it was actually a fleet, and admiral Keppel met by the count d'Orvilliers, and returning home with his ſhattered ſhips, put it paſt diſpute, that France was in force upon the ſeas. The count d'Eſtaing, victorious over admiral Byron, off the iſland of Grenada, has made it the height of infatuation with Britain to call it any more in queſtion.

When I ſpeak of France as greatly weakened in the end of the reign of Louis XIVth, and in the courſe of the ſucceeding reigns, I do not mean to ſay that ſhe was not ſtill, by land, the moſt powerful of the European nations. Like a youth of great bodily ſtrength, and depending on it, ſhe had expoſed herſelf, and her conſtitution had been waſted, but ſhe has recovered health, not by the empiric preſcription of borrowing money, as has been the expedient of Great-Britain, but by the regimen of good œconomy in her finances, and by the temperate exerciſe of agriculture and of commerce. Britain has been equally waſted in her former wars; but to ſupport herſelf ſhe has had recourſe to the temporary expedient of borrowing money from her ſubjects and from foreign powers. By this means ſhe has kept up an appearance of health in the midſt of weakneſs; but the hectic bloom of her complexion beſpeaks her in the laſt ſtage of a confirmed tabes. In the opinion of her beſt phyſicians, ſhe has not long to live, and though freſh air and cheerful company may add a few moments to her date, yet they cannot poſſibly reſtore her. A national bankruptcy muſt ſhortly happen, and when it does happen, it muſt bring ſome great revolution with it. France, on the other hand, is recovered wholly, and begins to taſte the ſweets of perfect health and ſtrength. In the great object of our independence, having freed herſelf from the inſulting tyranny of Britain, and having gained the confidence of other powers and the veneration of a new empire, ſhe will be at liberty to cultivate peace, and with the mellowed ſpirit of a wiſe man, who has ſeen the changes of the world, ſhe, as a nation, will conduct herſelf on the principles of true philoſophy, which is to ſeek her own happineſs in making others happy.

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

ANNAPOLIS, *December 17.*

A LIST of continental agents, licenſed by the Governor and Council to purchaſe in this ſtate for the American army, agreeable to the act of aſſembly for the more effectual preventing foreſtalling and engroſſing, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned.

1779. Aug. 26. PATRICK EWING, Cæcil county, aſſiſtant commiſſary of purchaſes.

Sept. 3. Henry Hollingſworth, Cæcil, deputy quarter-maſter-general for the eaſtern ſhore.

Sept. 7. James Calhoun, Baltimore, deputy quarter-maſter-general for the weſtern ſhore.

Sept. 10. Ephraim Blaine, deputy commiſſary-general of purchaſes in the army of the United ſtates.

Conrod Theodore Wederſtrandt, aſſiſtant deputy commiſſary of purchaſes for Queen-Anne's, Talbot, and below.

Nathaniel Potter, ditto, for Caroline.

Richard Dallam, ditto, for Harford.

Robert Buchanan, ditto, for Baltimore.

Thomas Richardſon, ditto, for Montgomery, Prince George's, Charles, and St. Mary's.

George Murdock, ditto, for Frederick.

Moſes Rawlings, ditto, for Waſhington.

Sept. 13. Charles Beatty, deputy quarter-maſter-general for Frederick.

Sept. 14. Richard Butler, deputy quarter-maſter ditto.

Nicholas Ticæ, ditto, for ditto.

Sept. 17. Henry Wright, jun. aſſiſtant deputy forage-maſter-general for all the counties of the eaſtern ſhore of this ſtate except Cæcil.

John Greer, aſſiſtant deputy quarter-maſter-general for the lower part of Frederick and upper part of Baltimore counties.

Henry Shryock, ditto, for Waſhington.

David Poe, ditto, for Baltimore.

Oct. 12. Joſeph Ford, aſſiſtant commiſſary of purchaſes for St. Mary's and Calvert counties.

21. Levin Spedding, deputy aſſiſtant commiſſary of purchaſes.

Nicholas Goldſborough, ditto.

John Caile Harriſon, ditto.

George Dawſon, ditto.

Robert Walter, ditto.

Aquila Brown, ditto.

28. James Martin, ditto.

William Horſey, ditto.

Paid

Levin Handy, deputy assistant commissary of purchases.
Novemb. 19. William Wright, ditto, Queen-Anne's county.
Jacob Giles, jun. assistant commissary of purchases. Harford.
William Lyles, ditto, Prince-George's.
Nov. 30. Benjamin Chambers, deputy quarter-master-general of forage, for Dorchester, Worcester, and Somerset.
James Hindman, deputy assistant commissary of purchases for Talbot.
James Sulivane, ditto, for Dorchester county.
Dec. 11. Walter Hanson, deputy assistant commissary of purchases for Charles county.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, Dec. 15, 1779.

ORDERED, That 180 copies of the bill, entitled, A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to make the bills of credit issued by congress, and the bills of credit emitted by acts of assembly and resolves of the late conventions, a legal tender in all cases, with the endorsements thereon, be immediately printed, and ten copies thereof be sent to each of the counties of this state; and that the same be printed in the Maryland-gazette and Baltimore advertiser.

By order, J. DUCKETT, cl. ho. del.

A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to make the bills of credit issued by congress, and the bills of credit emitted by acts of assembly and resolves of the late conventions, a legal tender in all cases.

WHEREAS it is represented to this general assembly, that many creditors, their factors, attornies in fact, or agents, have, by various arts, eluded the receipt of the bills of credit, declared a legal tender by the law of this state, in payment of debts due to them, some by wilful absence from their home or usual place of abode, and others by a pretended loss or want of the bond or other evidence of the debt.

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That if any debtor, or his attorney in fact, or agent, shall repair to the dwelling house, or usual place of residence of his creditor, or to the dwelling house, or usual place of residence of the executor or administrator of such creditor, or to the dwelling house, or usual place of residence of the assignee, factor, attorney in fact, or agent of such creditor, at any hour of the day between ten o'clock in the morning and three o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, and then and there offer, in the presence of one credible witness, to pay the whole or any part of his debt (not less than one fourth thereof) in any of the bills of credit emitted and made current by the authority of congress or this state, such offer to pay shall be deemed in law a good and lawful tender and refusal, and shall operate in law as a discharge and extinguishment of his debt, or so much thereof as he shall offer to pay as aforesaid, and may be given in evidence on the plea of payment, provided such debtor shall leave a notice in writing of the time of the intended payment or tender, at least four weeks before such tender, at the dwelling house or usual place of residence of his creditor, or of the executor or administrator, or the assignee, factor, attorney in fact, or agent, of his creditor, and provided such debtor shall lodge such money so offered with one of the treasurers of this state, within one month after such tender, and the treasurer to whom such money shall be offered, shall receive and give his receipt for the same; and if such creditor, or his attorney in fact, or agent, or the executor, administrator, or assignee, of such creditor, shall not apply to such treasurer for such money within one month thereafter, the said treasurer, after deducting out of the money lodged with him a commission at the rate of five per cent. for his trouble, shall place the balance in the continental loan-office in this state, in the name of such creditor, his executor, administrator, or assignee, as the case may be, and shall keep the certificates for such money, and deliver them, when required, to the creditor, his assignee, executor, or administrator, as the case may be.

And, Whereas it may happen in some instances, that some creditors, or their assignees, may not have any place of residence in this state, or any attorney in fact, or agent, residing within this state;

Be it enacted, That the debtor of any such creditor, or of his assignee, may lodge the money due (not less than one fourth part thereof) with either of the treasurers of this state, who shall receive the same, and give his receipt therefor, and such payment to either of the treasurers shall be deemed in law a payment to such creditor or assignee, and the treasurer, after deducting the same commission as aforesaid for his trouble, shall place the balance in the continental loan-office as aforesaid, and keep the certificates and deliver them as aforesaid.

And, Whereas it may so happen, that the creditor may refuse to inform his debtor of the name or place of residence of the assignee, or that such assignee, if known, cannot be found;

Be it enacted, That the debtor, in either of the cases aforesaid, may lodge the money due with either of the treasurers, in manner as aforesaid, and such payment shall be deemed in law a payment to the debtor, and the treasurer, after deducting the same commission as aforesaid, shall place the balance in the continental loan-office, as above directed, and shall keep the certificates and deliver them as above directed.

"By the house of delegates, November 17, 1779: Read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

"By order, J. DUCKETT, cl. ho. del.

"By the house of delegates, November 20, 1779: Read the second time and will pass.

"By order, J. DUCKETT, cl. ho. del.

"By the senate, November 22, 1779: Read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

"By order, H. RIDGELY, cl. sen.

"By the senate, December 13, 1779: Read the second time and will not pass.

"By order, H. RIDGELY, cl. sen."

Late London papers, down to September 28, advise, That the British nation never experienced so disgraceful an era as the present: defeated in America, by sea and land; defeated also in the West-Indies by sea, and the grand fleet, under Sir Charles Hardy's command, fairly chaced into port, by the combined fleets of France and Spain—That 14,000 additional German troops had been taken into the pay of Great-Britain—That the bombardment of Gibraltar, besieged by 30,000 Spaniards on the land side, and at the same time blockaded by sea, was to have commenced on the 18th of August—That governor Johnstone had proposed to lord George Germaine an expedition against Chili and Peru; that his plan was highly approved, and preparations were making that it might take place as soon as the Channel service was decided—That the amazing efforts made by France for the re-establishment of her marine, will appear from hence, that d'Orvilliers has, of ships of the line, 32; d'Estaing, 26; le Peroulille, at Mauritius, 3; fitting out at Toulon, 6; at Rochfort, 5; besides others on the stocks, and 20 frigates of 36 guns each, building in Corsica—That the combined fleets had returned to Brest; that they had suffered much by a putrid fever, which prevailed on board—That the count, being in a bad state of health, had obtained leave to resign his command, and that count Duchaffault, lieutenant-general of the navy, had been appointed to succeed him—That this fleet was to leave Brest, to seek the enemy, as soon as they had taken in the necessary refreshment—That a camp of 8000 men was ordered to be formed on the Isle of Wight—That immense warlike preparations were making throughout Great-Britain and Ireland—That in the latter kingdom there were independent corps, amounting to 49,460 men, and 13,000 regulars in camp; all said to be as good troops as any in Europe—That the prospect of an invasion, and the lawless threatening of death and destruction (by the unemployed artificers, who associate with the Liberty and White-Boys) to the venders of English commodities, imported into Ireland, had induced many families to remove from thence with their effects—That several persons had been apprehended and committed to prison, in London, for carrying on a treasonable correspondence with the French and Spaniards—That an expedition in the East-Indies (which cost the company upwards of 100,000 pounds sterling) against Poonah, 900 miles from Bengal, had failed, with the loss of 3000 men, and several valuable officers—The remainder of the army, composed of Europeans and natives, consisting of 6000 men, were obliged, after being greatly distressed, to enter into a hard treaty with the enemy, whose army amounted to upwards of 60,000 men, principally natives, to save themselves from the mortification of being made prisoners: that the terms were so bad for the company, that the governor of Bombay would not comply with it, though hostages were left for its performance—That the celebrated American corsair, Paul Jones, with a squadron of six sail (consisting of La Bonhome, of 40 guns, and 699 men; the Alliance, American frigate, of 36; the Pallas, a French frigate, of 32; two brigs, one of 12, and the other of 14 guns, and a large cutter of 18 guns) had captured a number of vessels off Scarborough and Sunderland, amongst which colliers—That he had entered the Humber, and destroyed 16 sail of vessels within a mile of the pier, which had thrown the town of Hull into the greatest confusion—That after spreading destruction far and wide, he had fallen in with the Baltic fleet (for which purpose he principally ventured to cruise in the North-Channel) and had taken their convoy, the Serapis man of war, of 44 guns, captain Pearson, and the government armed ship Scarborough, captain Piercy, of 24 guns—That their plan, generally, was to alarm the coasts of Wales, Ireland, the western parts of Scotland, and the North Channel, while the combined fleets kept Sir Charles Hardy at bay, to the westward—That Jones had taken several prizes on the Irish coast (particularly two armed transports with stores for New York) on the North Sea, and near the Firth of Forth, and had it in his power to have burnt Leith; but his orders were only to destroy shipping—That such was the alarm given by this daring adventurer, that for three days no insurance could be got done in Edinburg—That his squadron was but weakly manned, owing to the great number of prizes he had taken; and it was likely would fall an easy prey to the 18 sail of men of war who been sent after him, and against whom vengeance is denounced, under the idea of his being a British subject—In fact, instead of Britain's having the dominion of the sea, it is now evident she is not able to defend her own coasts from depredation!

From a late London Paper.

"MULTUM *in* PARVO.—Dominique! St. Vincent's! Grenada lost!—The rest of the West-India islands, perhaps, in the same situation!—The grand fleet of England in port!—France and Spain triumphing on the British seas!—An English admiral, and a brave one too, defeated in the West-Indies!—Eight East-India ships, without convoy, skulking from the enemy at Limerick—an American commodore with a strong squadron in their neighbourhood!—The power of France ready to embark for an invasion!—Ireland without defence! England in a state of apathy!—The forces in America in imminent danger!—

"What a melancholy situation is this country now in? Gibraltar blockaded; and we cannot send any succours. The West India islands at the mercy of the count d'Estaing, and we have not any ships to spare for their relief. A check in the East-Indies; and the company must shift for themselves. The merchants in the city despoiled of their property; no help can be given them. Who have been the authors of this mighty ruin? The ministers; the present infamous ministers. Yet they are to be continued in power, because, *Sir Francis Wrongh*ead chooses that it should be so!

"A short question should now be proposed to the king—Whether he chooses to part with his *ministers*, or with his *kingdom*? If he retains the one for six months longer, he will lose the other."

In CONGRESS, Oct. 30, 1779.

RESOLVED,

THAT the managers be directed to make sale of the tickets of the third class of the lottery of the United States without delay: that the drawing thereof commence the first day of March next, and be compleated as soon as may be; and that the tickets then unsold be the property and at the risk of the said states.

Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secr.

Lottery-Office, November 2, 1779.

IN consequence of the above resolve the managers give this public notice, that on the first day of March next the drawing of the lottery will commence at the old city vendue store, and be continued from day to day with all possible expedition until finished. Such persons therefore as choose to become purchasers are to apply before said date, at the different offices throughout the United States.

The printers are requested to publish the above, and continue it, till the first of March next, the time of drawing.

In COUNCIL, Annapolis, Dec. 17, 1779.

ANY gentleman having vessels to let on freight to Europe or the West-Indies, and willing to treat with the Governor and Council, are requested to transmit their proposals as speedily as convenient.

Paid T. JOHNSON, jun. cl.

CAME some months ago to the plantation of Mrs. Eleanor Carroll, on Rock-Creek, Montgomery county, the following stray cattle, viz. One red steer, one brindled and one black heifer; they are marked with two swallow-forks. The owner may have them again, on proving his property and paying charges, by applying to

Dan. Carroll PAUL BOMEN, Overseer.

☞ CASH given for clean Linen and Cotton RAGS.

Don DIEGO JOSEPH NAVARRO, GARCIA DE VALLADERES, knight of the noble order of St. Jago, captain-general and governor of the Island of Cuba, &c. &c.

WHEREAS, by the royal order of the eighteenth of May of the present year, I am given to understand, that our sovereign lord the king, having used all the prudent and effectual means which love of peace and regard for human nature always dictate to put an end to the war between France and England, has seen that the latter power delays with ill intentions, and on improper grounds still refuses to accept the just proposals made by his majesty in quality of mediator, and his sovereign patience being no longer able to overlook the insidious designs of the court of London, which are evidently calculated to gain time and to seek for an opportunity of indemnifying itself for the loss of its colonies, out of the Spanish dominions in the West Indies, as manifestly appear by the preparations made and insults offered in this quarter, his majesty has determined to declare war against the king of Great-Britain, and directed that, on receipt of the said royal order, the same be solemnly proclaimed throughout America, to the end that coming to the knowledge of his subjects in those dominions, they may put themselves in a posture of defence against the enemy, and improve every opportunity of attacking them by fitting out privateers, with an assurance that his majesty grants them all the prizes they shall make on the subjects of Great-Britain, and will moreover reward such as distinguish themselves in this war. In compliance therefore with the tenor of the said royal order, I do hereby make known to all the inhabitants of the district under my command, the said declaration of war against the king, subjects and territories of Great-Britain, in the terms prescribed by his majesty, hereby prohibiting all intercourse with them directly or indirectly, under the pain of high treason, and earnestly exhorting all who for the happiness of being his subjects have a regard for the honour of his majesty, to apply themselves to war and to all kinds of hostilities, with that valour for which the paniſh nation has in all ages been renowned, and agreeably to the forms prescribed for privateering by the royal ordinance of February 1st, 1762, by interrupting the English commerce, attacking and subduing their forces, and doing them all possible damage, with a firm confidence that the justice of our cause which has determined his majesty to declare war against that nation, will secure to our operations the favour and assistance of the Lord of Hosts; and with an assurance that this government, as far as in its power, will give all necessary aid to promote and render successful the enterprises of those under its jurisdiction, so that the subjects may not only reap the advantages of their captures, but also merit the rewards which his majesty's liberality has promised them.

And that this may come to the knowledge of all, and that none may plead ignorance, I do order that this be proclaimed in all public places in this city, and in all the villages of this government.

Dated at Havanna, the 22d July, 1779.

D. DIEGO JOSEPH NAVARRO.

By his excellency's command,

JOSEPH FERNANDEZ, secretary.

LONDON.

To the king's Most Excellent Majesty.

AT this important period, when your majesty's arms are engaged in reclaiming your revolted subjects in America, and in repelling the combined and unprovoked attempts of France and Spain, we, your majesty's subjects, who from your colonies have taken refuge in Great-Britain, beg leave to approach the throne with hearts and lives devoted to your majesty's person and government, and to offer our unfeigned thanks for those unparalleled exertions which your majesty has been pleased to make, for the relief and protection of your faithful colonial subjects: and, notwithstanding your majesty's arms have not been attended with all the effect which those exertions promised, and from which occasion has been taken to raise an indiscriminate charge of disaffection in the colonists, we beg leave, some of us from own knowledge, and others from the best information, to assure your majesty, that the greater number of your subjects in the confederated colonies, notwithstanding every art to seduce, every device to intimidate, and a variety of oppressions to compel them to abjure their sovereign, entertain the firmest attachment and allegiance to your majesty's sacred person and government.

In support of those truths we need not appeal to the evidence of our own sufferings; it is notorious that we have sacrificed all which the most loyal subjects could forego, or the happiest could possess; but with confidence we appeal to the struggles made against the usurpations of the congress, by counter resolves in very large districts of the country, and to the unsuccessful attempts by bodies of the loyal in arms, which have subjected them to all the rigours of inflamed resentments; we appeal to the sufferings of multitudes, who for their loyalty have been subjected to insults, fines, and imprisonments, patiently enduring all, in the expectation of that period, which shall restore to them the blessings of your majesty's government; we appeal to the thousands now serving in your majesty's armies, and in private ships of war, the former exceeding in number the troops enlisted to oppose them; finally we make a melancholy appeal to the many families who have been banished from their once peaceful habitations; to the public forfeiture of a long list of estates; and to the numerous executions of our fellow-citizens who have sealed their loyalty with their blood.

If any colony or district, when covered or possessed by your troops, had been called upon to take arms, and had refused; or if any attempts had been made to form the loyal as militia, or otherwise, and it had been declined, we should not on this occasion have presumed thus to address your majesty; but if, on the contrary, no general measure to the above effect was attempted, if petitions from bodies of your majesty's subjects who wished to rise in aid of government, have been neglected, and the representations of the most respectable loyalists disregarded, we assure ourselves that the equity and wisdom of your majesty's mind will not admit of any impressions injurious to the honour and loyalty of your faithful subjects in those colonies.

Revering and firmly attached to the British constitution, which it has been the glory of your majesty's family to strengthen, and of your reign to improve, we lament the infatuation of such our fellow-subjects in America, who, acting upon different principles, or deluded by their leaders, have thrown aside their just allegiance, and cast themselves upon the assistance of the antient enemy of their country, liberties and religion; an alliance which may enslave, but never can establish the happiness or your colonists. Animated with these sentiments, we supplicate the supreme Disposer of events, to crown your majesty's endeavours with a success proportioned to the righteousness of your cause; to frustrate the ambitious designs of your enemies, and finally to restore to your majesty's subjects in America, that mild government, under which they long enjoyed so much felicity. Signed with 108 names.

LONDON.

Sept. 1. The baggage of Sir Hugh Palliser will set off for Portsmouth to-morrow, he being appointed to the command of a squadron of seven sail of the line, four frigates, two bombs and a fire ship, destined to cruise in the Mediterranean, in the room of admiral Mann.

Last Tuesday a meeting was held at the Crown and Anchor, of the American refugees resident in London, when it was unanimously agreed to address their sovereign, and to offer to embody themselves in defence of the state in any manner that may appear the most serviceable. The address will be presented to the king by lord G. Germaine, in the course of a few days.

Yesterday the owners of the Brutus privateer, belonging to London, received an account from capt. Hill, that he had, in company with the Lively privateer, fell in with a Spanish galleon, which they engaged for near three hours; but not seeing the least probability of success, mutually agreed both to leave her. She carried upwards of fifty guns, and is said to have had a million of specie on board. The mail mentions her arrival at Cadiz.

Captain Hutchins, of the 60th regiment, who was on Tuesday examined at lord George Germaine's office, for carrying on a treasonable correspondence with the French and Spaniards, and committed to prison; which makes the third person apprehended for those practices since Friday last. He was again examined yesterday at lord Geo. Germaine's office, and the proofs appearing stronger against him, was remanded back to prison.

Captain Hutchins, was in 1763, a lieutenant in the first battalion of the royal Americans, under gen. Bouquet, with whom he went upon an expedition against the Indians in America, when the general relieved Fort Pitt, which was at that time besieged by the enemy, and brought over a vast number of the Shawanese to the British interest. Capt. H——— was born in the Lower Counties upon the Delaware, esteemed a good officer, a gentleman, and most excellent draughtsman, having about the year above mentioned published very accurate charts of most of the rivers, lakes, &c. belonging to the British American settlements.

The La Cavaillon, capt. La Venaſein Defrance, a French ship, bound from St. Domingo to Bourdeaux, laden with sugar, coffee, cotton, and indigo, is taken by the Venture privateer, and sent into Guernsey.

THERE is at the plantation of Samuel Jacobs, living near the Governor's-Bridge, a red and white HEIFER, marked in the right ear with an upper and under slip, and in the left with an upper slip. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

2 W3

FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS REWARD.

Baltimore county, December 10, 1779.

STOLEN and taken away from Middle-River, in Baltimore county, on Tuesday night last, the 7th instant, a small SCHOONER, the property of the subscriber. She has been lately repaired, her frame is mulberry, her bottom new planked, the cabbin floor new, as are also the bulk-head and hatchway over the cabbin; she has only two sails, a foresail and mainsail, which are about half worn and have some holes in them; her bowsprit is on but she has no gibb, her boom is new, and had when stolen a small punt with her. The above robbery was committed by one Stephen Welsh, who also carried with him a thin faced spare woman, the wife of one Philip Sheels, and a small boy of his own about nine years old. Whoever takes up the said schooner and Welsh, and delivers them to the subscriber in Baltimore Town, shall receive the above reward, or one thousand dollars, with reasonable charges, for the schooner and her materials only.

W4 2 JOB GARRETSON.

ONE HUNDRED and SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Annapolis, October 16, 1779.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, on Wednesday the 6th of October instant, a dark bay MARE, four years old last spring, branded with an F and a B, one hind foot white, a small blaze down the face in the form of a half moon at the top, one of her fore hoofs split, fifteen hands high, shod all round, paces and trots. Whoever will bring the said mare home to the subscriber in Annapolis, or Thomas Jones, blacksmith in Baltimore, shall receive 100 dollars reward, if only strayed away, but if stolen 160 dollars for the mare and thief.

3 JOHN TOWNSLEY, Coppersmith.

Annapolis, November 10, 1779.

THE COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE will sit to do business in the committee-room, every day, from eleven in the forenoon till four in the afternoon, during the present session of the general assembly.

Signed by order of the committee,

6X W. H. M'PHERSON, clerk.

Annapolis, October 22, 1779.

FOR SALE.

THE UNITED STATES LOTTERY TICKETS in the third class. These go off very rapidly, from the advantage to the adventurer in this class compared with the preceding ones; the holders therefore of tickets in the second class, who purchased of the subscriber, being entitled to pre-emption in this, are requested to be speedy in their application to renew, otherwise they will be disposed of to others.

tf 8 JOHN DAVIDSON.

THE subscriber wants a number of COARSE SHOES made, for which good wages will be given; shoemakers may take them out in quantities.

A CURRIER will meet with encouragement by applying to

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH,

Of whom a good price may be had for coarse shoe thread.

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[XXVth YEAR.] THE [No. 1720.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1779.

the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

NUMBER XXI.

HAVING been, for some time, diverted from my course, to take a view of some particular matters, I now return to that which is the more general subject of these papers, the alliance of the States with France.

It has been shewn that the treaties which constitute this alliance have, for their principle, the most perfect equality and reciprocity of advantages. It remains to be observed, that the form of the treaties is also good, and the language unambiguous. This has not been the case with most treaties that the world has ever known.

"Before the treaty of Westphalia in 1648, the spirit and principle of negotiation was little understood in Europe, and no one treaty well concerted and properly drawn up had existed. Indeed, though this was a good treaty, and has served for a model to others since, yet we do not find in the subsequent treaties, all that excellent form, lucidity of order, precision of ideas, and clearness of language, which is necessary to secure against the misconstructions of the parties on either side, and to lay the foundation of a lasting tranquility.

"The abbe Mably observes, "that it is not so easy as one may suppose, to give a good form to a treaty, which embraces many objects. How many plenipotentiaries, says that judicious writer, have well deserved the reputation which they have acquired, and yet have failed in this work! One is at a loss to follow them; no order in their ideas, no thread which connects the particulars; all thrown out at random; the reader who would mean to understand, must begin by endeavouring to set in order a chaos, and sometimes he will end, by seeing that he does not understand that which he had conceived he did understand. Such confusion in a treaty infallibly announces, that the ministers have negotiated at hazard, and without having any certain and precise ideas of the affairs with which they were entrusted. Some are willing to impress on their treaties that character of finesse and subtility, which they have employed in the course of their negotiation. They avoid the proper term, even when they have no interest to avoid it; they affect obscurity, and speak nothing fully out. We must divine their meaning, and yet cannot flatter ourselves that we shall be able to divine it. They tell you of a minister of Italy, who boasted with such self-approbation, that he had never spoken, in critical conjunctures, but in such a manner that it might be interpreted in either way. Ambassadors cannot dress an article, without inserting in it some superfluous clause; and they prove, by this, that they do not understand the affairs of which they treat. Frequently little matters are inflated by them, their vanity leading them to consider these as important objects: they apprehend that their negotiations will acquire no more majesty, and they do but discover the littleness of their own minds."

So far the judicious abbe: And without doubt, there is great force of truth in these words; for, to make an able negotiator, it is requisite that he understand the commercial and territorial interests of the respective states; what it may be necessary to acquire, to give stability and safety to its own cause; what it may be proper to cede, in order to remove suspicion and jealousy from the minds of the enemy; and what may be the interests and the sentiments of the neighbouring powers, with regard to the stipulations of the treaty. Nor is it enough to comprehend the present interests and views of the several states, but also to perceive the springing and possible interests that may exist in future, so as to adjust the articles of the treaty with regard to these, and to lay the foundation of a general and lasting concord. When these are understood, it is requisite to be able to condense the ideas, and to bring them clearly into one point of view; to give unity, and at the same time arrangement to the articles. For, as an army drawn up in order, whether in square, wedge, or in column, or with wing and main battle, can be taken in by the most simple eye; and, as in the discourse of an orator, the arguments placed in their proper order, are more clearly perceived by the minds of the audience, so in any treaty, a noble outline and just order is requisite, that it may be comprehended by the most simple nation.

The language of the treaty is also worthy of attention. For, as in contracts between individuals, a term not known to the law, or a dubious expression, may be the foundation of expensive lawsuits between the parties, so in a compact between nations, the ambiguity of a single phrase may give rise to long contests. In the treaty of Aix la Chappelle between France and England, an article relative to the limits of their possessions in North-America had this expression, "That all things should be upon the same footing they were, or *ought to be*, before the war." These words, *ought to be*, which inadvertently had crept into the article, seemed fair and reasonable in themselves, but, when each party came to apply them, they had different ideas of what *ought to be*, and to determine this was the subject of a new war, which, as it turned out, not less than ten years, and the blood of thousands shed on both sides, was able to extinguish.

I have considered with attention those treaties which subsist between France and these States, and I find them drawn up in a manner very masterly. The ministers appear to have understood, to the most minute particulars, the interests of France and of these states; and we know that a perfect knowledge is the foundation of what is excellent in every performance of the mind. The poet tells us, that "good sense is the principle and foundation of good writing*;" and, "that if we are masters of our subject, we shall be able to find out apt expressions;†" and St. Luke tells us, that he undertakes to write his gospel, "because he had perfect knowledge of these matters."

The affairs of America and France were well understood by those concerned in drawing up these treaties. The plan is extensive and comprehends every possible interest of the two nations, not only for the present, but for the future time. The ideas are precise, with regard to these interests. The order is luminous; the language is unambiguous and clear. I do not find one *term*, on which the wit of man, serving the purposes of his dishonesty, can raise a dubious construction. This will appear to the world to constitute no mean part of the excellence of the stipulations; for while it reflects honour on those who were engaged to draw them up, it has laid the foundation of a harmony which may be perdurable. There can be no debate between the spirit and the letter of the treaties; and the minds of men being perfectly satisfied with regard to the intention of them, will be disposed to observe, with good faith, the alliance which they have established.

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

* ——— *Sapere ast, rectæ scribendi*
Principium & fons. ———
Hor. Sat.

† ——— *Si lecta potenter erit res,*
Verba non invita sequentur. ———
Hor. Ar. Po.

CHARLES-TOWN, *South-Carolina, Oct.* 26.

LAST Thursday evening the honourable major-general Lincoln, commanding the troops in the Southern department, returned here from the Southward.

Last Sunday arrived here from Cape François, the brig Content, captain Williamson; sloop Good-Intent, captain Allen; and sloop Family-Trader, captain Stiles.

Several vessels arrived lately at the cape dismasted, in a gale of wind, which happened about the middle of last month, one of whom had taken up and brought in the crew of a vessel from New-York for Halifax.—Captain Nicholson, in a vessel from Philadelphia, arrived lately at the Mole in a shattered condition, having lost all his masts, and was obliged to throw his guns overboard, in the above gale of wind.

PHILADELPHIA, *Dec.* 6.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Hendrik Hooft, burgomaster of the city of Amsterdam, to his friend in Connecticut, dated July 22, 1779.

"Notwithstanding I have had little opportunity to convince you of my real esteem and affection for you, I have however often wished, that God may conduct and save you, and by his assistance may be the means to promote the happiness and prosperity of our dear country, with that of the Thirteen United American States. How rejoiced shall I be, if I can contribute any thing to it; I know no greater joy on earth, or more agreeable *nectar* for my soul, than when the Almighty enables me to promote the happiness of my fellow-creatures, under whatever climate they might be born.

"It is not impossible to imitate the deity, from whom we have received all, more than to sacrifice joyfully life and property, for the destruction and breaking of the slavish ties, and to preserve our posterity from slavery. North-America, as long as the world lasts, can glory, that in her are found such men, as are endued with wisdom, knowledge and bravery, to procure to a numerous nation, and by nature a blessed extensive country, the greatest treasure on earth, I mean liberty, so as to proclaim without fear of the inquisitions, *GOD only is our KING!* That king of kings, I hope, shall further conduct the American heroes by his spirit, and preserve them from all misfortunes. Here are my prayers and wishes, assure those noble souls there, of my name, who justly may be called the fathers of their country. In a little while shall all the nations of the earth acknowledge the independence of North-America; whilst the English are disabled to have their commands obeyed; they shall be deprived of people and money, and compelled to make peace with the powers they are at war with, &c. &c."

We have the greatest reason to expect, that by the multitude of friends amongst all ranks of people in the different provinces of the United Netherlands, especially by the open protectors of liberty in the city of Amsterdam and other places, that they will over-balance any prejudicial resolutions of such provinces as have not feeling enough to maintain their own liberty, much less that of the North-American States.

A friend to the country observes, I hat it is a matter much commendable to all merchants of the United States of America, who are trading to Holland, to examine into the characters of their correspondents there, so that the sweet emoluments of trade and commerce should not fall into hands who do not deserve it; as there are as well tories in Holland, as in America.

For the sake of justice we can assure the public, I hat Mr. John De Neufville and son, a mercantile house in Amsterdam, has been from the beginning active and friendly to the American cause, from pure motives of its justice; and the Americans have always met with comfort there; that worthy gentleman has even ordered from time to time his friends in England to have the American prisoners assisted with very considerable sums of money.

On the 24th of August, the brig Amsterdam, an American vessel, commanded by captain Magee, laying at anchor in the Stee, was visited by a Holland admiralty vessel, the officers of which went on board of captain Magee, and the American flag was saluted by them with all honour.

The ship Henry, captain Burk, from Bolton for this port, was drove ashore on Brigantine Beach, in a gale of wind last week: the people, cargo, rigging and materials are saved, but the vessel is lost.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of undoubted character and veracity, to his friend in this city, dated at Alicant, Sept. 21, 1779.

"The combined fleets of France and Spain, are composed of 66 ships of the line, besides frigates, bomb ketches and fire-ships, well manned and provided with every necessary; they are in pursuit of admiral Hardy's fleet, composed of 42 ships of the line, besides frigates, who avoid an engagement with such a superior force. They have nevertheless taken four British ships of 64 and 74 guns.

"There are 500 transports ready for sea, on the coast of Brittany, who are to take on board 60,000 choice troops in order to land them in England.

"Gibraltar is besieged by 20,000 picked Spanish troops, who are advancing their trenches; that port is also blocked up by a squadron [illegible]

Don DIEGO JOSEPH NAVARRO, GARCIA DE VALLADERES, knight of the order of St. Jago, captain-general and governor of the Iſland of Cuba, &c. &c.

WHEREAS by the royal order of the eighteenth of *May* of the preſent year, I am given to underſtand, that our ſovereign lord the king, having uſed all the prudent and effectual means which love of peace and regard for human nature always dictate to put an end to the war between France and England, has ſeen that the latter power delays with ill intentions, and on improper grounds ſtill refuſes to accept the juſt propoſals made by his majeſty in quality of mediator, and his ſovereign patience being no longer able to overlook the inſidious deſigns of the court of London, which are evidently calculated to gain time and to ſeek for an opportunity of indemnifying itſelf for the loſs of its colonies, out of the *Spaniſh dominions* in the Weſt Indies, as manifeſtly appear by the preparations made and inſults offered in this quarter, his majeſty has determined to declare war againſt the king of Great-britain, and directed that, on receipt of the ſaid royal order, the ſame be ſolemnly proclaimed throughout America, to the end that coming to the knowledge of his ſubjects in thoſe dominions, they may put themſelves in a poſture of defence againſt the enemy, and improve every opportunity of attacking them by fitting out privateers, with an aſſurance that his majeſty grants them all the prizes they ſhall make on the ſubjects of Great-britain, and will moreover reward ſuch as diſtinguiſh themſelves in this war. In compliance therefore with the tenor of the ſaid royal order, I do hereby make known to all the inhabitants of the diſtrict under my command, the ſaid declaration of war againſt the king, ſubjects and territories of Great-Britain, in the terms preſcribed by his majeſty, hereby prohibiting all intercourſe with them directly or indirectly, under the pain of high treaſon, and earneſtly exhorting all who for the happineſs of being his ſubjects have a regard for the honour of his majeſty, to apply themſelves to war and to all kinds of hoſtilities, with that valour for which the paniſh nation has in all ages been renowned, and agreeably to the forms preſcribed for privateering by the royal ordinance of February 1ſt, 1762, by interrupting the Engliſh commerce, attacking and ſubduing their forces, and doing them all poſſible damage, with a firm confidence that the juſtice of our cauſe which has determined his majeſty to declare war againſt that nation, will ſecure to our operations the favour and aſſiſtance of the Lord of Hoſts; and with an aſſurance that this government, as far as in its power, will give all neceſſary aid to promote and render ſucceſsful the enterprizes of thoſe under its juriſdiction, ſo that the ſubjects may not only reap the advantages of their captures, but alſo merit the rewards which his majeſty's liberality has promiſed them.

And that this may come to the knowledge of all, and that none may plead ignorance, I do order that this be proclaimed in all public places in this city, and in all the villages of this government.

Dated at Havanna, the 22d July, 1779.

D. DIEGO JOSEPH NAVARRO.

By his excellency's command,

JOSEPH FERNANDEZ, ſecretary.

LONDON.

To the king's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

AT this important period, when your majeſty's arms are engaged in reclaiming your revolted ſubjects in America, and in repelling the combined and unprovoked attempts of France and Spain, we, your majeſty's ſubjects, who from your colonies have taken refuge in Great-Britain, beg leave to approach the throne with hearts and lives devoted to your majeſty's perſon and government, and to offer our unfeigned thanks for thoſe unparalleled exertions which your majeſty has been pleaſed to make, for the relief and protection of your faithful colonial ſubjects; and, notwithſtanding your majeſty's arms have not been attended with all the effect which thoſe exertions promiſed, and from which occaſion has been taken to raiſe an indiſcriminate charge of diſaffection in the coloniſts, we beg leave, ſome of us from own knowledge, and others from the beſt information, to aſſure your majeſty, that the greater number of your ſubjects in the confederated colonies, notwithſtanding every art to ſeduce, every device to intimidate, and a variety of oppreſſions to compel them to abjure their ſovereign, entertain the firmeſt attachment and allegiance to your majeſty's ſacred perſon and government.

In ſupport of thoſe truths we need not appeal to the evidence of our own ſufferings; it is notorious that we have ſacrificed all which the moſt loyal ſubjects could forego, or the happieſt could poſſeſs: but with confidence we appeal to the ſtruggles made againſt the uſurpations of the congreſs, by counter reſolves in very large diſtricts of the country, and to the unſucceſsful attempts by bodies of the loyal in arms, which have ſubjected them to all the rigours of inflamed reſentments; we appeal to the ſufferings of multitudes, who for their loyalty have been ſubjected to inſults, fines, and impriſonments, patiently enduring all, in the expectation of that period, which ſhall reſtore to them the bleſſings of your majeſty's government; we appeal to the thouſands now ſerving in your majeſty's armies, and in private ſhips of war, the former exceeding in number the troops enliſted to oppoſe them; finally we make a melancholy appeal to the many families who have been baniſhed from their once peaceful habitations, to the public forfeiture of a long liſt of eſtates, and to the numerous executions of our fellow-citizens who have ſealed their loyalty with their blood.

If any colony or diſtrict, when covered or poſſeſſed by your troops, had been called upon to take arms, and had refuſed; or if any attempts had been made to form the loyal as militia, or otherwiſe, and it had been declined, we ſhould not on this occaſion have preſumed thus to addreſs your majeſty; but if, on the contrary, no general meaſure to the above effect was attempted, if petitions from bodies of your majeſty's ſubjects who wiſhed to riſe in aid of government, have been neglected, and the repreſentations of the moſt reſpectable loyaliſts diſregarded, we aſſure ourſelves that the equity and wiſdom of your majeſty's mind will not admit of any impreſſions injurious to the honour and loyalty of your faithful ſubjects in thoſe colonies.

Revering and firmly attached to the Britiſh conſtitution, which it has been the glory of your majeſty's family to ſtrengthen, and of your reign to improve, we lament the infatuation of ſuch our fellow-ſubjects in America, who, acting upon different principles, or deluded by their leaders, have thrown aſide their juſt allegiance, and call themſelves upon the aſſiſtance of the antient enemy of their country, liberties and religion; an alliance which may enſlave, but never can eſtabliſh the happineſs or your coloniſts. Animated with theſe ſentiments, we ſupplicate the ſupreme Diſpoſer of events, to crown your majeſty's endeavours with a ſucceſs proportioned to the righteouſneſs of your cauſe; to fruſtrate the ambitious deſigns of your enemies, and finally to reſtore to your majeſty's ſubjects in America, that mild government, under which they long enjoyed ſo much felicity. Signed with 108 names.

LONDON.

Sept. 1. The baggage of Sir Hugh Palliſer will ſet off for Portſmouth to-morrow, he being appointed to the command of a ſquadron of ſeven ſail of the line, four frigates, two bombs and a fire ſhip, deſtined to cruiſe in the Mediterranean, in the room of admiral Mann.

Laſt Tueſday a meeting was held at the Crown and Anchor, of the American refugees reſident in London, when it was unanimouſly agreed to addreſs their ſovereign, and to offer to embody themſelves in defence of the ſtate in any manner that may appear the moſt ſerviceable. The addreſs will be preſented to the king by lord G. Germaine, in the courſe of a few days.

Yeſterday the owners of the Brutus privateer, belonging to London, received an account from capt. Hill, that he had, in company with the Lively privateer, fell in with a Spaniſh galleon, which they engaged for near three hours; but not ſeeing the leaſt probability of ſucceſs, mutually agreed both to leave her. She carried upwards of fifty guns, and is ſaid to have had a million of ſpecie on board. The mail mentions her arrival at Cadiz.

Captain Hutchins, of the 60th regiment, who was on Tueſday examined at lord George Germaine's office, for carrying on a treaſonable correſpondence with the French and Spaniards, and committed to priſon; which makes the third perſon apprehended for thoſe practices ſince Friday laſt. He was again examined yeſterday at lord Geo. Germaine's office, and the proofs appearing ſtronger againſt him, was remanded back to priſon.

Captain Hutchins, was in 1763, a lieutenant in the firſt battalion of the royal Americans, under gen. Bouquet, with whom he went upon an expedition againſt the Indians in America, when the general relieved Fort Pitt, which was at that time beſieged by the enemy, and brought over a vaſt number of the Shawaneſe to the Britiſh intereſt. Capt. H——— was born in the the Lower Counties upon the Delaware, eſteemed a good officer, a gentleman, and moſt excellent draughtſman, having about the year above mentioned publiſhed very accurate charts of moſt of the rivers, lakes, &c. belonging to the Britiſh American ſettlements.

The La Cavaillon, capt. La Venaſein Durance, a French ſhip, bound from St. Domingo to Bourdeaux, laden with ſugar, coffee, cotton, and indigo, is taken by the Venture privateer, and ſent into Guernſey.

THERE is at the plantation of Samuel Jacobs, living near the Governor's-Bridge, a red and white HEIFER, marked in the right ear with an upper and under ſlip, and in the left with an upper ſlip. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. 2 w3

FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS REWARD.

Baltimore county, December 10, 1779.

STOLEN and taken away from Middle-River, in Baltimore county, on Tueſday night laſt, the 7th inſtant, a ſmall SCHOONER, the property of the ſubſcriber. She has been lately repaired, her frame is mulberry, her bottom new planked, the cabbin floor new, as are alſo the bulk-head and hatchway over the cabbin; ſhe has only two ſails, a foreſail and mainſail, which are about half worn and have ſome holes in them; her bowſprit is on but ſhe has no gibb, her boom is new, and had when ſtolen a ſmall punt with her. The above robbery was committed by one Stephen Welſh, who alſo carried with him a thin faced ſpare woman, the wife of one Philip Sheels, and a ſmall boy of his own about nine years old. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſchooner and Welſh, and delivers them to the ſubſcriber in Baltimore Town, ſhall receive the above reward, or one thouſand dollars, with reaſonable charges, for the ſchooner and her materials only.

w4 2 JOB GARRETSON.

ONE HUNDRED and SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Annapolis, October 16, 1779.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, on Wedneſday the 6th of October inſtant, a dark bay MARE, four years old laſt ſpring, branded with an F and a B, one hind foot white, a ſmall blaze down the face in the form of a half moon at the top, one of her fore hoofs ſplit, fifteen hands high, ſhod all round, paces and trots. Whoever will bring the ſaid mare home to the ſubſcriber in Annapolis, or Thomas Jones, blackſmith in Baltimore, ſhall receive 100 dollars reward, if only ſtrayed away, but if ſtolen 160 dollars for the mare and thief.

3 JOHN TOWNSLEY, Copperſmith.

Annapolis, November 10, 1779.

THE COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE will ſit to do buſineſs in the committee-room, every day, from eleven in the forenoon till four in the afternoon, during the preſent ſeſſion of the general aſſembly.

Signed by order of the committee,

6X W. H. M'PHERSON, clerk.

Annapolis, October 22, 1779.

FOR SALE.

THE UNITED STATES LOTTERY TICKETS in the third claſs. Theſe go off very rapidly, from the advantage to the adventurer in this claſs compared with the preceding ones: the holders therefore of tickets in the ſecond claſs, who purchaſed of the ſubſcriber, being entitled to pre-emption in this, are requeſted to be ſpeedy in their application to renew, otherwiſe they will be diſpoſed of to others.

tf JOHN DAVIDSON.

THE ſubſcriber wants a number of COARSE SHOES made, for which good wages will be given; ſhoemakers may take them out in quantities.

A CURRIER will meet with encouragement by applying to

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH,

Of whom a good price may be had for coarſe ſhoe thread. 18

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[XXXVth YEAR.] THE [No. 1720.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1779.

the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

NUMBER XXI.

HAVING been, for some time, diverted from my course, to take a view of some particular matters, I now return to that which is the more general subject of these papers, the alliance of the States with France.

It has been shewn that the treaties which constitute this alliance have, for their principle, the most perfect equality and reciprocity of advantages. It remains to be observed, that the form of the treaties is also good, and the language unambiguous. This has not been the case with most treaties that the world has ever known.

Before the treaty of Westphalia in 1648, the spirit and principle of negotiation was little understood in Europe, and no one treaty well conceived and properly drawn up had existed. Indeed, though this was a good treaty, and has served for a model to others since, yet we do not find in the subsequent treaties, all that excellent form, lucidity of order, precision of ideas, and correctness of language, which is necessary to secure against the misconstructions of the parties on either side, and to lay the foundation of a lasting tranquility.

The abbe Mably observes, "that it is not so easy as one may suppose, to give a good form to a treaty, which embraces many objects. How many plenipotentiaries, says that judicious writer, have well deserved the reputation which they have acquired, and yet have failed in this work! One is at a loss to follow them; no order in their ideas, no thread which connects the particulars; all is thrown out at random; the reader who would mean to understand, must begin by endeavouring to set in order a chaos, and sometimes he will end, by seeing that he does not understand that which he had conceived he did understand. Such confusion in a treaty infallibly announces, that the ministers have negotiated at hazard, and without having any certain and precise ideas of the affairs with which they were entrusted. Some are willing to impress on their treaties that character of finesse and subtility, which they have employed in the course of their negotiation. They avoid the proper term, even when they have no interest to avoid it; they affect obscurity, and speak nothing fully out. We must divine their meaning, and yet cannot flatter ourselves that we shall be able to divine it. They tell you of a minister of Italy, who boasted with much self-approbation, that he had never spoken, in critical conjunctures, but in such a manner that it might be interpreted in either way. Ambassadors cannot dress an article, without inserting in it some superfluous clause; and they prove, by this, that they do not understand the affairs of which they treat. Frequently little matters are inflated by them, their vanity leading them to consider these as important objects: they apprehend that their negotiations will acquire the more majesty, and they do but discover the littleness of their own minds."

So far the judicious abbe: And without doubt, there is great force of truth in these words; for, to make an able negotiator, it is requisite that he understand the commercial and territorial interests of the respective states; what it may be necessary to acquire, to give stability and safety to his own cause; what it may be proper to cede, in order to remove suspicion and jealousy from the minds of the enemy; and what may be the interests and the sentiments of the neighbouring powers, with regard to the stipulations of the treaty. Nor is it enough to comprehend the present interests and views of the several states, but also to perceive the springing and possible interests that may exist in future, so as to adjust the articles of the treaty with regard to these, and to lay the foundation of a general and lasting concord. When these are understood, it is requisite to be able to condense the ideas, and to bring them clearly into one point of view; to give paucity, and at the same time arrangement to the articles. For, as an army drawn up in order, whether in square, wedge, or in column, or with wing and main battle, can be taken in by the most simple eye; and, as in the discourse of an orator, the arguments placed in their proper order, are more clearly perceived by the minds of the audience, so in any treaty, a noble outline and just order is requisite, that it may be comprehended by the most simple nation.

The language of the treaty is also worthy of attention. For, as in contracts between individuals, a term not known to the law, or a dubious expression, may be the foundation of expensive lawsuits between the parties, so in a compact between nations, the ambiguity of a single phrase may give rise to long contests. In the treaty of Aix la Chappelle between France and England, an article relative to the limits of their possessions in North-America had this expression, "That all things should be upon the same footing they were, or *ought to be*, before the war. These words, *ought to be*, which inadvertently had crept into the article, seemed fair and reasonable in themselves, but, when each party came to apply them, they had different ideas of what *ought to be*, and to determine this was the subject of a new war, which, as it turned out, not less than ten years, and the blood of thousands shed on both sides, was able to extinguish.

I have considered with attention those treaties which subsist between France and these States, and I find them drawn up in a manner very masterly. The ministers appear to have understood, to the most minute particulars, the interests of France and of these states; and we know that a perfect knowledge is the foundation of what is excellent in every performance of the mind. The poet tells us, that "good sense is the principle and foundation of good writing*;" and, "that if we are masters of our subject, we shall be able to find out apt expressions;†" and St. Luke tells us, that he undertakes to write his gospel, "because he had perfect knowledge of these matters."

The affairs of America and France were well understood by those concerned in drawing up these treaties. The plan is extensive and comprehends every possible interest of the two nations, not only for the present, but for the future time. The ideas are precise, with regard to these interests. The order is luminous; the language is unambiguous and clear. I do not find one term, on which the wit of man, serving the purposes of his dishonesty, can raise a dubious construction. This will appear to the world to constitute no mean part of the excellence of the stipulations; for while it reflects honour on those who were engaged to draw them up, it has laid the foundation of a harmony which may be perdurable. There can be no debate between the spirit and the letter of the treaties; and the minds of men being perfectly satisfied with regard to the intention of them, will be disposed to observe, with good faith, the alliance which they have established.

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

* —— *Sapere est, recte scribendi*
Principium & fons.——
Hor. Sat.

† —— *Si lecta potenter erit res,*
Verba non invita sequentur.——
Hor. Ar. Po.

CHARLES-TOWN, *South-Carolina, Oct.* 26.

LAST Thursday evening the honourable major-general Lincoln, commanding the troops in the Southern department, returned here from the Southward.

Last Sunday arrived here from Cape François, the brig Content, captain Williamson; sloop Good-Intent, captain Allen; and sloop Family-Trader, captain Stiles.

Several vessels arrived lately at the cape dismasted, in a gale of wind, which happened about the middle of last month, one of whom had taken up and brought in the crew of a vessel from New-York for Halifax.—Captain Nicholson, in a vessel from Philadelphia, arrived lately at the Mole in a shattered condition, having lost all his masts, and was obliged to throw his guns overboard, in the above gale of wind.

PHILADELPHIA, *Dec.* 6.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Hendrik Hooft, burgomaster of the city of Amsterdam, to his friend in Connecticut, dated July 12, 1779.

"Notwithstanding I have had little opportunity to convince you of my real esteem and affection for you, I have however often wished, that God may conduct and save you, and by his assistance may be the means to promote the happiness and prosperity of our dear country, with that of the Thirteen United American States. How rejoiced shall I be, if I can contribute any thing to it: I know no greater joy on earth, or more agreeable *nectar* for my soul, than when the Almighty enables me to promote the happiness of my fellow-creatures, under whatever climate they might be born.

"It is not impossible to imitate the deity, from whom we have received all, more than to sacrifice joyfully life and property, for the destruction and breaking of the slavish ties, and to preserve our posterity from slavery. North-America, as long as the world lasts, can glory, that in her are found such men, as are endued with wisdom, knowledge and bravery, to procure to a numerous nation, and by nature a blessed extensive country, the greatest treasure on earth, I mean liberty, so as to proclaim without fear of the inquisitions, *GOD only is our KING!* That king of kings, I hope, shall further conduct the American heroes by his spirit, and preserve them from all misfortunes. These are my prayers and wishes, assure those noble souls there, of my name, who justly may be called the fathers of their country. In a little while shall all the nations of the earth acknowledge the independence of North-America: whilst the English are disabled to have their commands obeyed; they shall be deprived of people and money, and compelled to make peace with the powers they are at war with, &c. &c."

We have the greatest reason to expect, that by the multitude of friends amongst all ranks of people in the different provinces of the United Netherlands, especially by the open protectors of liberty in the city of Amsterdam and other places that they will over-balance any prejudicial resolutions of such provinces as have not feeling enough to maintain their own liberty, much less that of the North-American States.

A friend to the country observes, That it is a matter much commendable to all merchants of the United States of America, who are trading to Holland, to examine into the characters of their correspondents there, so that the sweet emoluments of trade and commerce should not fall into hands who do not deserve it; as there are as well tories in Holland, as in America.

For the sake of justice we can assure the public, That Mr. John De Neufville and son, a mercantile house in Amsterdam, has been from the beginning active and friendly to the American cause, from pure motives of its justice; and the Americans have always met with comfort there; that worthy gentleman has even ordered from time to time his friends in England to have the American prisoners assisted with very considerable sums of money.

On the 24th of August, the brig Amsterdam, an American vessel, commanded by captain Magee, laying at anchor in the Stee, was visited by a Holland admiralty vessel, the officers of which went on board of captain Magee, and the American flag was saluted by them with all honour.

The ship Henry, captain Burk, from Bolton for this port, was drove ashore on Brigantine Beach, in a gale of wind last week: the people, cargo, rigging and materials are saved, but the vessel is lost.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of undoubted character and veracity, to his friend in this city, dated at Alicant, Sept. 21, 1779.

"The combined fleets of France and Spain, are composed of 66 ships of the line, besides frigates, bomb ketches and fire-ships, well manned and provided with every necessary: they are in pursuit of admiral Hardy's fleet, composed of 42 ships of the line, besides frigates, who avoid an engagement with such a superior force. They have nevertheless taken four British ships of 64 and 74 guns.

"There are 500 transports ready for sea, on the coast of Britany, who are to take on board 60,000 choice troops in order to land them in England.

"Gibraltar is besieged by 20,000 picked Spanish troops, who are advancing their trenches; that port is also blocked up by a squadron of the

ſame nation, to prevent any ſuccours going in, and the Britiſh are ſo engaged on all ſides that they cannot attempt it.

"The emperor of Morocco, has abſolutely refuſed the permiſſion required by England to extract cattle and wheat from his dominions, and on the contrary our fleet and army at Gibraltar, are daily ſupplied from them with cattle and bread in the greateſt abundance."

ANNAPOLIS, *December 24.*

The honourable George Plater, James Forbes, Thomas Johnſon, John Hall, Edward Lloyd, and John Hanſon, jun. Eſquires, are choſen delegates to repreſent this ſtate in Congreſs for the year enſuing.

Cambridge, November 29, 1779.

SIR,

WE, the ſubſcribers, juſtices and other gentlemen, inhabitants of Dorcheſter county, fully impreſſed with a ſenſe of your merit, and conſcious that, from the commencement of the preſent war to this time, you have ſhewn yourſelf a real friend to your country; that you have ſacrificed your private intereſt to the public good; that you have, in the time of danger, with equal fortitude and zeal given up the ſatisfaction ariſing from the ſweet converſe of a wife and family, think that gratitude demands from every freeman in this ſtate, that approbation which your conduct has deſerved.

Friends to the cauſe of America, the cauſe of liberty, we wiſh to let you know our ſentiments, ſhew ourſelves grateful, and return you thanks.

When we ſee men of rank and fortune, either through indolence, or fear of danger, averſe to render their country that ſervice, which might have been expected from their abilities we can not but the more admire and eſteem you.

We are ſorry and provoked to hear, that you was called to account by an individual for what was done in your executive capacity: confident that in that inſtance your line of conduct was agreeable to law, we are pleaſed to hear you treated the matter with contempt and diſdain.

Happy under your adminiſtration, we ſincerely wiſh that the ſame motives which have heretofore actuate you, may ſtill prevail and induce you to accept of ſuch truſts as may enable you to render your country real ſervice.

We are,

Sir, with reſpect,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervants.

THOMAS JOHNSON, Eſq;
late governor of Maryland.

From the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

NUMBER XIV.

THE independence of America was an object deſirable with France and with others of the powers of Europe. It was deſirable becauſe it was leſſening the power of Britain, which had become formidable, and becauſe it was opening the channel of a new commerce to their own cities and their own ſhores.

This commerce had been well explained by our commiſſioners at Paris who, in their memorials, tranſlate into ſeveral of the languages of Europe, had pointed out the advantages of a double market in America, both to receive and to ſupply commodities. But this commerce in poſſeſſion of the power of Britain, like a fierce dragon, was guarded as the golden apples in the garden of the Heſperides. It was defended as the fleece of Colchos, by a fire-vomiting bull. It was ſecure as the fields and the flocks of Sicily, in poſſeſſion of a mighty giant wading far into the waters, and drinking blood inſtead of wine. What bold Alcides was there to be found who would ſlay this dragon, and lay open this garden, that the apples might be plucked by all? What adventrous Jaſon who would ſail the rough ſea, and ſlay theſe bulls, and bring away this fleece? what wiſe Uyſſes, who by ſtratagem would deprive this giant of his ſtrength, and ſet at liberty theſe fields and theſe flocks. What power of Europe would boldly ſet the king of Britain at defiance, and would grapple with him.

The ſtates of America had ſet him at defiance and had grappled with him; but, ſecure in the poſſeſſion of their mountains, they could be ſafe at leaſt in a defenſive war. But that power of Europe who would undertake to brave his anger, muſt meet him on the ocean, which is his own element, and where his great ſtrength lies. What power of Europe was equal to the undertaking? it was deſirable to all, but all had not the reſolution to attempt it.

The king of Pruſſia was one of thoſe powers to whom it was deſirable. For, as he had, for a long time, in vain demanded of the king of England the remaining ſubſidy of a former war, he could demand it more freely in conſequence of the reduction of the power of Britain; and if it was refuſed, he could ſeize Hanover, and add it to his own dominions. It was deſirable moreover, in as much as the ſtrength of his kingdom being greatly artificial, and conſiſting more in the reſources of invention, bravery, and great experience in the prince, than in the extent, population and wealth of his territory, he has had it through his whole reign in view to acquire a real ſtrength, by the encouragement of commerce to his trading towns, and particularly to Embden and Frankfort on the Oder, and to the towns of Sileſia. Though willing to extend his commerce, he has not had it in his power until this moment to extend it. Britain had ſo eſtabliſhed herſelf in different ports, and other powers were ſo far before in eſtabliſhments of commerce, that it was difficult, or rather impoſſible, for a young power to obtain any ſhare. The trading company of Embden has laboured under every diſadvantage, of the prior occupance of commerce by the neighbouring powers, and therefore muſt rejoice in the opening of a new trade, where they alſo may eſtabliſh conſulates, and allure commerce, before ſhe is engroſſed by more potent neighbours. There is for theſe reaſons, no doubt but Pruſſia is greatly intereſted in the preſent revolution, and will be diſpoſed anxiouſly to wiſh it ſucceſs.

This prince of whom we ſpeak is the admiration of his age, and has accompliſhed greater things than Alexander or Cæſar. It is not in my power to form his panegyric; yet, as I believe him to be favouring to our cauſe, I would willingly place him in the moſt reſpectable light to America. He has not had it in his power to give immediate and direct aſſiſtance on the ocean, for his naval ſtrength is yet ſmall; but he has had conſiderable influence in preventing ſeveral of the German powers, and particularly the duke of Wirtemberg, from hiring out mercenaries to be ſent over to America. He has alſo given the tone to a liberal way of thinking in all the German ſtates relative to America, to this he is inclined, both by his affection for our ally, by his opinion of the juſtice of our cauſe, and at the ſame time, by his own intereſt.

It was laughable enough, at the commencement of the preſent war, to hear the courtiers of Britain adopt a language ſimilar to that of the Cavaliers under Charles II. That, forſooth, their cauſe was the cauſe of royalty, and it became every prince and potentate throughout the world to unite in ſuppreſſing this rebellion. A language of this nature might have had weight in a barbarous age, when names were underſtood and not things; but in the preſent clear and enlightened era of the world, when names are underſtood, and when things are ſeen in their true light, it becomes ridiculous to preſer this claim; and every ſovereign and potentate of Europe, inſtructed in the writings of the republics of the old times, knows well, that where ſome equality of property amongſt a people, and where ſimplicity of manners will admit a republic, the human ſpecies cannot be more happy than under this government. The king of Pruſſia, I will venture to affirm, has had no prejudice againſt America becauſe ſhe was about to inſtitute a confederate republic; nay, from the philoſophy and greatneſs of his mind, rather has admired our exertions and applauded our deſigns. If any thing on earth could give him perfect pleaſure, it would be to embrace the perſon of our brave general, whoſe fame faſt following riſes, and, compared with that of this prince, is like the ſhepherd's fire on the eaſtern hills, when the broad light that has adorned the weſt has wrapt itſelf in the quiet ſhades of eve.

The ſtates of Holland were another of the powers to whom it was deſirable to reduce the power of Britain, and to ſhare our commerce. The province of Holland, and the city of Amſterdam in particular, have been favouring to our cauſe. Though ſome individuals, having money in the funds of England, might have been averſe from the revolution, becauſe in that caſe Britain might become bankrupt, and not be able to diſcharge her debts, yet the greater part have wiſhed well to our attempt. Nevertheleſs, the ſtates of Holland have not had it in their power to give countenance to America. For though individuals of St. Euſtatia and of other places have furniſhed ſupplies of arms and ammunition to our trading veſſels, yet the nation has thought it prudent to diſcountenance every thing of this kind; and very early in the conteſt the governor of St. Euſtatia was recalled, agreeable to the demand of the court of Britain, in their remonſtrance againſt the reſpect which had been paid, under the eye of this governor, to the flag of America, in one of the harbours of this iſland. The ſtates of Holland have extenſive ſettlements on the coaſt of Africa and in the Eaſt-Indies, and from the numbers of her merchantmen which cover every ſea, ſhe is greatly in the power of the naval force of Britain. She has more to loſe than ſhe had in the days of De Ruyter and Van Trump, and it is not ſo immediately neceſſary for her now to riſk every thing, and cut her way thro' every oppoſition, as it then was.

We ſee then that France was the only power from whom our political ſalvation could proceed. She has interpoſed, and "invited other powers who have received injuries from Britain to make common cauſe with her," and to interpoſe for our deliverance. Spain, bound by the ties of conſanguinity, by the faith of the family compact, and by the ſympathy of a kind affection, has made "common cauſe" with France. Wounded by the injuries of Britain, it had become neceſſary to "make common cauſe" with France; for in co-operation with the ſiſter court ſhe could alone hope to receive a reparation of her damages. So that, on the one ſide drawn by love, and on the other ſide impelled by injury, ſhe has judged wiſely, and obeyed the dictates of a ſound mind in her preſent conduct. Indeed, from the beginning, we were well perſuaded that the ſentiments of Spain were with France in her undertaking. For her king and grandees were not ignorant, that our independence would be the extenſion of their commerce and their great happineſs; and moreover, the eſtabliſhment of theſe ſtates would be the diſmemberment of the over-grown power of Britain, which otherwiſe, in a ſhort time, might have been wielded by the ambitious ſpirit of the nation againſt their iſlands, and their colonies of South America, to the total ſubjugation of them.

It has been abſurdly ſaid, that Spain would be jealous of the power of theſe ſtates. She has greater reaſon to be jealous of them in the hands of Britain. For every one muſt know, that republics, in their nature, are not made to extend dominion. The Roman power over-ran half the world, but not while it exiſted a republic. She made conqueſts in this ſtate, but it was only over thoſe powers who had before invaded her. If they had not come into Italy to diſturb her, it is not probable ſhe would ever have gone out of Italy to ſeek for them. Beſides, it may be long before theſe ſtates can be formidable to the colonies of Spain; but in their former ſtate, in poſſeſſion of the power of Britain, they muſt in a ſhort time have become formidable. It is likewiſe to be conſidered, that theſe ſtates ſetting out in good will with the Spaniſh monarchy, will long retain a veneration for it. Whereas Britain, on the other hand, in whoſe power we ſhould have been, was already hoſtile, and waited only for an opportunity to oppreſs France and Spain, and the whole houſe of Bourbon.

The ſentiments of Spain were early favouring to the wiſh of France in the eſtabliſhment of theſe ſtates. And this was evident from the diſpoſition of her people, in their kind treatment of all perſons from this country, who happened to be in the harbour of the Havanna, or in any other harbour of her iſlands. But it did not conſiſt with the ſtrict honour of the nation, for which ſhe has been proverbial in every age, to break with Britain until the war againſt France had been determinedly waged, and there appeared no hope of the acceptance of her mediation in behalf of the ſiſter court; until, moreover, the injuries ſhe herſelf had received from Britain had added ſtrength to the former cauſe, already ſtrong enough, and made it neceſſary for her by every tie, human and divine, to break with her, and be deciſive in her meaſures in co-operation with the court of France. Though ſhe has not yet acceded to the alliance, or formally acknowledged the independence of the ſtates, owing probably to the circumſtance of no proper application on the part of theſe ſtates having been yet made to her; yet, acting agreeably to the ſtipulations of the family compact of the houſe of Bourbon, ſhe is in fact, through the inſtrumentality of France, engaged warmly, and labouring ſteadily for our independence. This forms a new era in the affairs of this continent. It is glorious to behold the combined fleets of France and Spain, 54 ſail of the line, blocking up the Engliſh fleet in Torbay. It is alſo agreeable to ſee an army of 25,000 men by land laying ſiege to Gibraltar, and ſix ſhips of the line encircling the rock by ſea; while, in the mean time, other veſſels ſcour the Straits, or ride in triumph on the waves, where they meet the ocean, or bending up the coaſt oblige every merchantman or tranſport, or privateer that wears the Britiſh colours, or ſhip of war, to put into Liſbon, or to ſeek the ports of the Britiſh channel. Theſe objects in the eaſtern proſpect are agreeable, while at the ſame time in the weſtern we behold a fleet of 12 line of battle ſhips of Spain ready to inveſt the fortreſs of Jamaica, if Byron, with his haſtily refitted fleet, ſhould attempt to quit the lately hoſpitable harbours of St. Lucia, or St. Kitts, in purſuit of count d'Eſtaing on the coaſt of North-America, and about to aſk the enemy in theſe parts whether it might not be as well for them to ceaſe hoſtilities, and

content themſelves with a little plain fare in a priſon-ſhip, or gaol, or ſo, as many poor Americans have been obliged to do in the courſe of this debate.

Spain is active for us, though not profeſſedly allied to theſe ſtates. For while ſhe joins her counſels and her arms to the counſels and the arms of France, ſhe joins them to the counſels and the arms of theſe ſtates, whoſe object and whoſe intereſt is the ſame, the demolition of the haughty power and ambitious tyranny of Britain. It is a new ſource of ſafety to our cauſe. "A three-fold cord, (ſays the wiſe man) is not eaſily broken;" and whatever ſlight poſſible ground of apprehenſion there could be of conqueſt on the part of Britain heretofore, there can be none, in the uſual courſe of things, and with the favour of Divine Providence, at preſent. It is a ſource of honour to our cauſe. For the reputation of the Spaniſh monarchy, and of the nation, is high over all the world, for truth in words, fidelity in promiſes——uncorrupt integrity—for valour, and all heroic virtues that kindle in the breaſts of men. Her glory riſes from Numantia defended to the era of the brave Spartacus, and from her faithfulneſs and perſeverance under this leader to the modern ages, when, ariſing from the ſhades of vagrant barbariſm, like the fire that works off the droſs, and makes the metal pure, ſhe ſhone againſt the Saracens, and afterwards againſt the Turks, diſciples of the ſame religion, and finally expelled the Moors invading her from Barbary, and under Ferdinand and Iſabella, eſtabliſhed the kingdoms of Caſtile and Arragon in one illuſtrious monarchy. Theſe are her honours, acquired in long ſucceſſion of eternal victories. Theſe ſhe bends to France, and through the policy of that kingdom they are refracted in a thouſand fine priſmatic rays of light to theſe ſtates, where, ſtill diverging, they are ſeen by every eye; and who is there that does not call that nation happy, who, having been the firſt diſcoverer of this continent, is now illuſtrioufly engaged in concert with our great ally, to give it liberty?

I congratulate my countrymen on the addition of the arms of Spain to our aſſiſtance, and I truſt the time is not far off, when we ſhall be happy in hearing that ſhe has "acceded to the alliance," and avowedly made "common cauſe" with America.

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

NUMBER XV.

THE teſtimonies of eſteem exhibited to the Sieur Gerard during his reſidence amongſt us, and on his return to the court of his ſovereign, have been juſtly due to his merit, and are an evidence of that affection which we entertain for the alliance, and which is deeply fixed in the breaſt of every American.

This gentleman was early known in America: for, having been appointed by his ſovereign to announce to our commiſſioners at Paris the diſpoſition of the court to enter into a treaty with us, his name came with that annunciation to the continent; and it came with a certain fragrance alſo. For we naturally tranſfer the idea of acceptableneſs from the thing to the perſon; and as this treaty was neceſſary for our ſafety, and as it was propoſed to be founded on principles of the moſt perfect equality, it was greatly acceptable: the name which came connected with it was early in eſtimation with us. It is the language of the ſcripture, "How beautiful on the mountains are the feet of him who bring glad tidings."

The Sieur Gerard, acting as ſecretary to his majeſty's council of ſtate, had no inconſiderable ſhare in drawing up that treaty. Hence it was that his appointment as miniſter was highly acceptable to the people of this country. For having been engaged to draw it up, there was every reaſon to believe that he would be anxiouſly diſpoſed, in every manner, to wiſh the ſucceſs of it.

The arrival of his excellency on the continent was highly pleaſing to every whig mind. What could be a greater ground of cheerfulneſs, than to behold a foreign miniſter in theſe States, which but a few years before were the provinces of a ſmall iſland? The empire now ſaw itſelf independent, and the reſidence of the miniſter was a full appendage of its independence.

The conciliating diſpoſition of the miniſter was favourable to our yet infantile ſituation. For it will be eaſily conceived, that, having been long attached to the iſland of Great-Britain, it was no eaſy thing for the people of this country all at once to throw off every prejudice in favour of it. Nothing but the utmoſt force of tyranny, and the violent riſh of war, could have made the diſruption: and when, by the bold winds, and the inundation of innumerable evils, the diſruption had been made, we remained for a long time like a land unfixed. Thrown to the ſide of France, it required the hand of a wiſe man to bind us faſt to it. This the Sieur Gerard has accompliſhed, and, in ſo doing, has rendered an eſſential ſervice to theſe States, and has acted faithfully for the true intereſt of the court whom he came to repreſent.

A ſenſe of this wiſe conduct of the miniſter lives in the breaſt of every one amongſt us. We have ſeen his republican manners ſuited to the genius of a free people. We have been pleaſed with his affability, inviting the moſt eaſy acceſs; his dignity demanding the moſt juſt reſpect. We have applauded his attention to the great affairs of the alliance. We have admired his prudence, magnanimity, and patience. We have given our approbation of theſe virtues in every manner in which it was in our power, with propriety, to give it.

The philoſophical ſociety of this city early electing him a member of their body, intended him a compliment, I have reaſon to believe, both as a gentleman of great and varied literature, and as the miniſter of that nation with whom we are happy in alliance, and whoſe literary reputation, as we ſhall by and by illuſtrate, is the higheſt in the whole world.

The general committee of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, "congratulating" him, Auguſt 11th, 1779, "on the victory obtained by the count d'Eſtaing over admiral Byron" in the Weſt-Indies, take the opportunity to declare themſelves "ſenſible of the benefits of the alliance," and at the ſame time to requeſt him to believe that "the citizens of Philadelphia regard the perſon of the Sieur Gerard with the utmoſt poſſible eſteem and reſpect."

The merchants of this city, in their addreſs to his excellency, about to leave theſe States for the court of his auguſt ſovereign, on the 18th of September laſt, "Declare themſelves impreſſed with a veneration for his character, reſpect for the amiable qualities he had evinced during his ſtay amongſt us, and gratitude for thoſe continued efforts he had made in the ſervice of America. They beg leave to approach his excellency, and to aſſure him that while ſentiments like theſe had endeared him to them, they alſo retain the moſt ſincere attachment to that alliance which he came to cultivate. Highly ſenſible of the many advantages reſulting from it to their country and themſelves, deeply impreſſed with a grateful ſenſe of its happy effects towards the eſtabliſhment of a glorious independence and peace, it will ever be their ſtudy, as it is their true intereſt, to cement and perpetuate it to the lateſt ages, by promoting, to the extent of their abilities, that commercial intercourſe between the two countries, which their ſituation and circumſtances mutually encourage, and which has been reſtrained in former times by an arbitrary monopoly." It is their wiſh, "that his excellency may continue long to enjoy every felicity due to his exalted merit and exertions in the ſervice of both countries: that the applauſe and approbation of both countries may reward his labours, and that a ſpeedy and agreeable paſſage may be ſucceeded by a gracious reception from his ſovereign, and a happy meeting with his family and friends."

The general aſſembly of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania addreſs his excellency on the ſame occaſion, Tueſday, Sept. 22, 1779, which addreſs is as follows:

"SIR,

"THE repreſentatives of the freemen of Pennſylvania, in general aſſembly, now wait on your excellency, to expreſs their ſentiments of the very eſſential ſervices you have rendered to America; and they have directed me, their ſpeaker, to give you their ſincere thanks for the early, zealous and truly diſintereſted part, you have taken in ſupport of *their* rights, and of the rights of all men. I aſſure you, Sir, it gives me infinite ſatisfaction that I have this opportunity of declaring to you in the behalf of the houſe, and of all the freemen of Pennſylvania, that your name and your ſervices to America will be held in grateful remembrance, ſo long as the love of liberty and our extenſive empire ſhall remain amongſt the nations.

"We wiſh you a ſafe and happy voyage, a perfect recovery of your health, and a moſt gracious reception by your magnanimous and illuſtrious prince.

"*Signed by order of the houſe,*

"JOHN BAYARD, ſpeaker."

The congreſs, September 3, 1779, paſs the following reſolve, extracted from their journals:

In CONGRESS, September 3, 1779.

"WHEREAS the honourable Sieur Gerard, the firſt miniſter plenipotentiary to theſe United States, hath before as well as ſince their treaty with France uniformly, ably and zealouſly promoted the objects of the alliance, and the welfare of both nations.

"*Reſolved*, That the committee do requeſt Mr. Gerard to ſit for his picture before he leaves this city, and that the ſame be placed in the council-chamber of the United States.

"*Extract from the minutes,*

"CHARLES THOMSON, ſecretary."

Agreeably to the above reſolve the portrait of his excellency, at full length, has been taken, with a moſt perfect likeneſs, by that juſtly celebrated and ingenious artiſt Charles Wilſon Peale, and it will remain in America to be contemplated by the patriots of the empire, and to be ſeen by thoſe who love the memory of the truly great original.

Sept. 17. His excellency, on being introduced, agreeably to his previous requeſt, to an audience of the congreſs, to take his leave, addreſſes that honourable body in a ſpeech, of which the following is a tranſlation.

"Gentlemen, The king my maſter having been pleaſed to attend to the repreſentations which my ill ſtate of health obliged me to make to him, his majeſty has granted me leave to return. At the ſame time he has taken care to ſend a new miniſter plenipotentiary to America, that there may be no interruption in his care to cultivate a mutual friendſhip. I muſt leave it to the abilities of Monſieur the chevalier de la Luzerne to explain to you his majeſty's ſentiments, and confine myſelf at this time in teſtifying to you, gentlemen, the ſatisfaction I ſhall have in rendering him an account of the occurrences which I have been witneſs of for more than a year during my reſidence with you. His majeſty will thereby perceive the ſentiments with which your councils are animated and governed, your wiſdom, your firmneſs, your attachment to the alliance, and your zeal for the proſperity of the common cauſe and the two nations reſpectively. He will ſee with pleaſure, that that ineſtimable union, which conſtitutes the principal force and weight of the confederacy, reigns among the United States; that the citizens are ſo far from being wanting in zeal and ſpirit to repel incurſions which can have no other object than a barbarous devaſtation, that there is not an American who is not ſenſible of the neceſſity of concurring to humble ſtill farther and weaken the common enemy, by efforts proportionate to the importance of happily terminating a glorious revolution, and of ſecuring as ſpeedily as poſſible to the United States of America, by a ſolid and honourable peace, the ineſtimable advantages of liberty and independence, which is the eſſential and fundamental object of the alliance, and of the war kindled and rendered neceſſary by England.

"It only remains for me, gentlemen, to offer you, as a body and as individuals, the tribute of my thanks for the marks of confidence and eſteem, and alſo of attention, which I have received from you. I have always endeavoured to deſerve them, by the moſt ſincere and zealous attachment to the intereſts and dignity of the United States, as well as to the principles and ſentiments reſulting from the alliance. I have not been wanting in, for every thing that could have any relation to that object, and that could farther cement the connections, whether political or perſonal, between the two nations. The moſt

flattering recompence of all my labours would be the teſtimony of your ſatisfaction."

To which the preſident in behalf of congreſs returned the following anſwer:

"SIR,

"We receive with much concern the intimation you have given us, that the bad ſtate of your health obliges you to leave America; though at the ſame time we are ſenſible of the continued friendly care of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, in ſending a new miniſter plenipotentiary to theſe ſtates.

"Great as our regret is in thus parting with you, yet it affords us pleaſure to think how well diſpoſed you are to improve the favourable opportunities you will have, on your return to France, of evincing to his majeſty the reality of thoſe ſentiments on our part, which may juſtly be termed the animating principles of the United States.

"By ſuch repreſentations the king will be aſſured, that the citizens of theſe ſtates obſerve with the moſt lively ſatisfaction the repeated inſtances of his amity for them; that they regard the alliance as an ineſtimable connection, endeared to them by the purity of the motives on which it was founded, the advantages derived from it, and the bleſſings it promiſes to both nations; that their reſolution of ſecuring its eſſential objects, liberty and independence, is unalterable. That they are determined, by all the exertions in their power, to advance the common cauſe, and to demonſtrate that while they are attentive to their own intereſts, they as ardently deſire to approve themſelves, not only faithful but affectionate allies.

"By a reſidence of more than a year near congreſs, you are enabled to form a competent judgment of the difficulties we have had to encounter, as well as of our efforts to remove them.

"Sir, We ſhould be deficient in the reſpect due to diſtinguiſhed merit, if we ſhould fail to embrace this opportunity of teſtifying the high eſteem, which you have obtained throughout this country by your public and private conduct. You have happily combined a vigilant devotion for the dignity and intereſts of our moſt excellent and illuſtrious ally with a zealous attachment to the honour and welfare of theſe ſtates.

"Your prudence, integrity, ability and diligence, in diſcharging the eminent truſt repoſed in you, have ſecured our entire confidence, and now ſolicit from us the ſtrongeſt declaration of our ſatisfaction in your behaviour.

"That you may be bleſſed with a favourable voyage, the approbation of your ſovereign, the perfect recovery of your health, and all happineſs, is among the warmeſt wiſhes of every member of this body.

Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, *ſecretary.*"

Theſe have been amongſt the teſtimonies of reſpect exhibited to his excellency. Beſides which, the attention paid to him by our worthy general and by the army, in two viſits to the camp; and moreover the deference ſhewn to him in polite aſſemblies and more public companies, which he has honoured with his preſence, have completed that ſatisfaction which his ſenſibility would lead him to enjoy, from a knowledge that he has poſſeſſed the univerſal confidence and eſteem of a virtuous and free people.

Thurſday, October 21ſt, he ſet ſail from the continent: his reputation ſhall remain amongſt us, and go down with reputation to poſterity. In the language of Cicero, "he has left a pleaſing and laſting memory of his ſervices and name with all Americans *."

Shall it be ſaid, that the teſtimonies of eſteem exhibited to this illuſtrious character might be ſpared, ſeeing he was the miniſter of a foreign power, and not of theſe States? Let it be conſidered that he was the miniſter of a foreign power, whoſe intereſts are the ſame with thoſe of theſe States; and for this reaſon, he was in ſome ſenſe the miniſter of theſe ſtates. Moving in the ſame line, our miniſters are the miniſters of France, and the miniſters of France are our miniſters. When we caſt away, as we ought to do, the idea of diſtinction in the councils, we loſe alſo that of diſtinction in the perſons. The conjunction of action gives a community of approbation; and while France honours our commiſſioners and later miniſters with teſtimonies of eſteem, we ſhall gratefully retribute, and amicably compromiſe the generous contention of good-will by equal acts, on our part, of complaiſance and friendſhip.

The caſe is widely different where two powers, though not at war, yet are oppoſite in intereſts to each other. There the miniſter of each power is a ſpy upon the court where he is appointed to reſide; and in proportion as he executes his truſt faithfully for the reſpective power who has commiſſioned him, he is the object of watchfulneſs on the part of that power where he has his reſidence.

America and France, with regard to each other, are not in this ſituation. They enjoy a unity of intereſts, and combine a unity of councils. The man, in any ſtation, who ſhall beſt underſtand and purſue the intereſts of the one, ſhall ſerve moſt faithfully the intereſts of the other, and ſhall beſt deſerve the panegyric of both.

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

* *Ut Siculis omnibus, jucundam, diuturnamque, memoriam queſturæ, nomenque mei relinquerem.*
Ora. pro Cecilio.

A LIST of continental agents, licenſed by the Governor and Council to purchaſe in this ſtate for the American army.

1779. Aug. 26. PATRICK EWING, Cecil county, aſſiſtant commiſſary of purchaſes.

Sept. 3. Henry Hollingſworth, Cecil, deputy quarter-maſter-general for the eaſtern ſhore.

Sept. 7. James Calhoun, Baltimore, deputy quarter-maſter-general for the weſtern ſhore.

Sept. 10. Ephraim Blaine, deputy commiſſary-general of purchaſes in the army of the United ſtates.

Conrod Theodore Wederſtrandt aſſiſtant deputy commiſſary of purchaſes for Queen-Anne's, Talbot and below.

Nathaniel Potter, ditto, for Caroline.

Richard Dallam, ditto, for Harford.

Robert Buchanan, ditto, for Baltimore.

Thomas Richardſon ditto, for Montgomery, Prince George's, Charles, and St. Mary's.

George Murdock, ditto, for Frederick.

Moſes Rawlings, ditto, for Waſhington.

Sept. 13. Charles Beatty, deputy quarter-maſter general for Frederick.

Sept. 14. Richard Butler, deputy quarter-maſter ditto.

Nicholas Tice, ditto, for ditto.

Sept. 17. Henry Wright, jun. aſſiſtant deputy forage maſter-general for all the counties of the eaſtern ſhore of this ſtate except Cecil.

John Greer, aſſiſtant deputy quarter-maſter-general for the lower part of Frederick and upper part of Baltimore counties.

Henry Shryock, ditto, for Waſhington.

David Poe, ditto, for Baltimore.

Oct. 12. Joſeph Ford, aſſiſtant commiſſary of purchaſes for St. Mary's and Calvert counties.

21. Levin Spedding, deputy aſſiſtant commiſſary of purchaſes.

Nicholas Goldſborough, ditto.

John Caile Harriſon, ditto.

George Dawſon, ditto.

Robert Walter, ditto.

Aquila Brown, ditto.

28. James Martin, ditto.

William Horſey, ditto.

Levin Handy, deputy aſſiſtant commiſſary of purchaſes.

Novemb. 19. William Wright, ditto, Queen-Anne's county.

Jacob Giles, jun. aſſiſtant commiſſary of purchaſes, Harford.

William Lyles, ditto, Prince-George's.

Nov. 30. Benjamin Chambers, deputy quarter-maſter-general of forage, for Dorcheſter, Worceſter, and Somerſet.

James Hindman, deputy aſſiſtant commiſſary of purchaſes for Talbot.

James Sullivane, ditto, for Dorcheſter county.

Dec. 11. Walter Hanſon, deputy aſſiſtant commiſſary of purchaſes for Charles county.

A PETITION will be offered to the firſt ſeſſion of the general aſſembly after this notice ſhall have been publiſhed eight weeks, for an act admitting to record, and giving effect from the date to a deed executed in Prince-George's county, by George Conn, to Joſias Shaw, for part of a tract of land called William and Anne.

w3 1 RICHARD HENDERSON.

To be ſold at public ſale, on Wedneſday the 9th of February next, at the plantation of Vachel White, near the head of Severn river,

A PARCEL of NEGROES, conſiſting of men, women, and children; one of the men is a pretty good carpenter, and underſtands going by water. *£ 0 2 L Dollars*

In COUNCIL, Annapolis, Dec. 17, 1779.

ANY gentleman having veſſels to let on freight to Europe or the Weſt-Indies, and willing to treat with the Governor and Council, are requeſted to tranſmit their propoſals as ſpeedily as convenient.

2 T. JOHNSON, jun. cl.

CAME ſome months ago to the plantation of Mrs. Eleanor Carroll, on Rock-Creek, Montgomery county, the following ſtray cattle, viz. One red ſteer, one brindled and one black heifer; they are marked with two ſwallow-forks. The owner may have them again, on proving his property and paying charges, by applying to

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[XXXVth Year.] THE [No. 1721.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1779.

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NUMBER XXII.

IT has been a radical advantage in drawing up the treaties of alliance and of commerce, that the intercourse between France and these States has been wholly new. The greater part of those treaties that have been negotiated, for some centuries, in Europe, have been founded on the base of former treaties. It has been the usual introduction, to say, that "the treaty of Westphalia, 1648; that of Madrid, 1667 and 1670; the treaties of the peace of Nimeguen, 1678 and 1679; that of Ryswich, 1697; that of Utrecht, 1713, &c. &c. &c, shall serve for the basis of the present treaty: they shall be considered as making part of it, and all the articles shall be religiously executed, except those from which it shall be derogated by the present pacification." Former stipulations being thus taken for the ground-work, it is like building upon rubbish of bricks and ashes and burnt lime, where some claim long ago thought antiquated may still survive, and, like an ember, serve to enkindle new burnings.

Nations on the continent of Europe have entered into treaties of alliance, in order to defend themselves against some powerful neighbour. Claims have been neglected by them, and mutual enmities have been suffered to lie dormant, while they were pressed by the common danger; but when hostilities had ceased against them, or were weakened in their force, these claims, and these enmities have revived, and the treaties that had been built up, fell before them, as the barrier of a wooden pallisade, before the flame that is lighted up within it.

Treaties have been concluded between two rival nations, one or both of whom, tired of a long war, and willing to enjoy peace, have been disposed to concede many things, or, at least, to omit the mention of them, which, afterwards, they would be willing to assert, when a better situation of affairs would put it in their power to assert them. Sometimes one part of the article of a treaty has been made to seem to revoke the other, and sometimes the stipulation has been designedly expressed in obscure language; for when both parties were not able to agree upon one certain and precise idea, it was necessary that the matter should be left, *in dubio*. In the treaty of Munster between France and Austria, the province of High and Low Alsace was ceded to the crown of France, with this reservation, "that the states, orders, cities, and gentlemen, who believe immediately of the empire, should still continue to believe of it; and that the most christian king shall exercise over the cities of the landgraviate, but the simple right of protection only which belongs to the house of Austria;" adding in the same article, "that the emperor and the empire do not mean by this means to derogate from the right of sovereign dominion, which has been yielded in the most extensive manner to the monarchy of France." It is evident, as father Bougeant remarks in his history of the peace of Westphalia, "that this clause was introduced to calm the fears of a province, which the empire detached from its body;" and it might have been the source of many quarrels, had it not been impliedly given up by the house of Austria, who remained silent on this head, at the peace of Ryswick, 1679.

At this peace, France, on her part, did not chuse to assert her claim to the succession of the Spanish monarchy, in right of Maria Theresa, the wife of Louis XIV. but left it to be determined at a future day; and to determine it, we well know, was the subject of a long war at the beginning of this century, when every of the middle states of Europe, and even England, though remote, suffered greatly; and no good from the contention came to mortals, save only to the famous officers on both sides, whose names became immortal from the spirit with which they led their armies, and the devastations with which they over-ran the countries of each other.

Hence we see, that between nations whose interests have often clashed with each other, it is difficult if not impossible to fix a lasting peace. One of these will apprehend that they have yielded too much, the other that they have not acquired sufficient. Old claims will still lie at bottom; antient prejudices will survive, and both kings and people will be unhappy until they are at war again.

The ground of the alliance between France and these states has been wholly new; no rubbish of old claims to be removed; no antient treaties to build upon; all was smooth; the foundation level; and the materials of the structure not the ruins of a former edifice, but hewn from the native rock, and cut from the mountain not before visited. Interests are combined wholly equal, and wholly new; and we have met with passions not before irritated, or affections ruffled by any means with each other.

It is no easy matter for nations or for individuals, whose minds have been often ruffled with hostilities from each other, to forget these and become friends. It is like placing together two broken, ragged, pointed, and uneven surfaces; they never can apply closely. How happy is it then when nations meet perfectly composed in their tempers, and do aptly cohere in alliance? How desirable that this temper be preserved? For when once interrupted, it is impossible to take away every point of prejudice and ill-humour which may spring up from the contention.

"Anger between lovers kindles love*;" and altercation between friends begets a more tender friendship; but debates between nations, once arising, preclude, almost for ever, a sincere attachment. The anger of lovers is excess of love, where jealousy arises, giving them to apprehend that they are not, in turn, so much beloved as they would wish to be. The exercise of hope and fear, in the mean time, fixes the object in the mind, and the gentle exprobations calling forth a declaration of regard, the soft affections rise in all their power and occupy the heart. Altercations between friends are of the same nature, and, in the interview between Brutus and Cassius at the town of Sardis, the poet† has well imagined that language, "You love me not, Brutus." But in debates between nations, self interest and ambition are the principles which chiefly operate. These are cold principles; for says the duke de Rochefocault, "Though we often rise from love to ambition, yet we seldom descend from ambition to love." Debates between nations are not the interruption only, but almost always the death of friendship. After many wars, mutual confidence and trust are not easily established. The blood that is shed on both sides calls from the earth, and posterity will, for a long time, remember the wounds inflicted or received by their fathers. Debates are compromised by entering into terms; these terms may be misunderstood, misinterpreted, or misapplied; and like the seeds of herbs in the soil that is ploughed up, new debates may spring out of them.

America and France have met in the early walks of a first acquaintance. There are no seeds of difference between us. Our mutual confidence exists perfect. Let it not be interrupted in the smallest instance, lest it may not, again, be perfect.

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

* *Ira amantium redintegratio est amoris.* Ter.

† *Shakespeare.*

LONDON, *Sept.* 28.

THE Baltic fleet of 70 sail, under convoy of the Serapis, and Scarborough, taken by Paul Jones's squadron, made off, on the first of the engagement, for Scarborough bay, and all got safe within the castle.

Captain Pearson, who commanded the Serapis of 44 guns, which was taken by Paul Jones, was appointed to the Endymion of 44 guns lately launched at Limehouse, and sitting out there for sea, and was coming from off his station in the North Sea to go on board of her.

A letter from Thomas Williams, Esq; to John Philips, Esq; at Liverpool, dated Trelethin, September 27, says, "I write this to inform you that the Irish cutter privateer is in the Channel; left Fishguard this morning, and is gone either to the coast of Ireland or Studwell road; I think rather to the latter, as they had no water on board and were not suffered to land at Fishguard. She took ten sail of sloops in Fishguard road, among them was the Old George, bound to Belfast from Bristol, ransomed for 300l. a sloop belonging to Mr. Bowen Longwair, also ransomed. She received 700l. Some of the sloops she stript. She fired, they say, 200 shot into the town, wanted four thousand pounds ransom. She carried some six pounders, one of which shot I saw brought here. Some say she is called the Black Prince, formerly belonging to Russia. She is chiefly manned with Irish, English, and Welsh."

The Three Friends, from Liverpool to New-York, was taken the 19th inst. by the Dunkirk privateer, alias Black Prince, in Lalimon's bay, in the island of Jura. In the said port he also took the Francisco de Paula, captain Manjol, taken before by the Defiance, captain Thompson, belonging to Liverpool, laden with wool, hides, and dollars; the dollars were landed before the Black Prince captured her.

The London Gazette has made the most of the Penobscot business; and the ministerial runners and writers, magnify it as much as they can. They have so few victories to rejoice at, that we could pardon their exultations, if we did not know that there was more real cause for weeping than rejoicing. The only thing that Sir Henry Clinton has been able to do, during this whole campaign, was getting possession of "that important post Stoney-Point up the North river." And general Washington watches his opportunity; takes it by surprise, and all the cannon, mortars, &c. carries them all off, and then dismantles it. This is another Trenton affair. With this difference. The Hessians at Trenton were made prisoners. The garrison at Stoney-Point were put to the sword, *above four hundred*. This was in *retaliation* for certain cruelties, committed by our soldiers last year. These massacres were too bad to be related, even in our Scotch gazette. Of one of these massacres, some English officers said "it was fortunately quite dark, and they only heard it; if it had been day light they could not have bore the sight." The Scotch officers thought there was no need of it. The refugees alone rejoiced.

The gazette is silent respecting Paulus-Hook. Is it not taken by the Americans? And were not the troops found in it put to the sword?

The ministers at length, have thought proper to give the public some account of general Prevost's business; but why have they not published general Prevost's letter? That letter in the gazette is not his; and they have artfully put his name to the return, not to the letter, to cover the deception. Fie upon such dirty tricks!

The combined fleets of France and Spain have by no means given up the intention of paying some of these countries a visit during the winter. The two fleets remain in Brest water for this purpose, and are reinforced by eleven more ships of the line. The idea of the spanish fleet being afraid to return home without the French escorting them, is the ridiculous invention of the ministerial runners; it was not their purpose to return home without striking a blow; they leave such a conduct to other admirals.

The imputation raised against d'Orvilliers by his enemies was, that he did not beat the English fleet, and burn and destroy Portsmouth and Plymouth. In respect to the first; it has appeared to the French nation the English fleet took care he should not see them, and in respect to the latter he had no troops, or transports to effect it.

Notwithstanding all the puffing made about Sir George Collier's success, taking the retreat of general Prevost into the scale, the whole seems to be no more than a drawn battle; for if we have conquered by sea, the Americans have conquered by land.

Extract of a letter from Port-Glasgow, Sept. 23.

"Two French cutters of 16 and 18 guns, have paraded St. George's Channel, and no longer ago than Sunday last, one of the cutters (for the other is gone north among the herring busses, and has taken and destroyed several that we have already heard of) cut out of a bay in the island of Jura, a rich spanish prize from New-Spain, with 17,000 dollars on board, besides a rich cargo of hat wool, &c. also a letter of

flattering recompence of all my labours would be the teſtimony of your ſatisfaction."

To which the preſident in behalf of congreſs returned the following anſwer:

"SIR,

"We receive with much concern the intimation you have given us, that the bad ſtate of your health obliges you to leave America; though at the ſame time we are ſenſible of the continued friendly care of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, in ſending a new miniſter plenipotentiary to theſe ſtates.

"Great as our regret is in thus parting with you, yet it affords us pleaſure to think how well diſpoſed you are to improve the favourable opportunities you will have, on your return to France, of evincing to his majeſty the reality of thoſe ſentiments on our part, which may juſtly be termed the animating principles of the United States.

"By ſuch repreſentations the king will be aſſured, that the citizens of theſe ſtates obſerve with the moſt lively ſatisfaction the repeated inſtances of his amity for them; that they regard the alliance as an ineſtimable connection, endeared to them by the purity of the motives on which it was founded, the advantages derived from it, and the bleſſings it promiſes to both nations; that their reſolution of ſecuring its eſſential objects, liberty and independence, is unalterable. That they are determined, by all the exertions in their power, to advance the common cauſe, and to demonſtrate that while they are attentive to their own intereſts, they as ardently deſire to approve themſelves, not only faithful but affectionate allies.

"By a reſidence of more than a year near congreſs, you are enabled to form a competent judgment of the difficulties we have had to encounter, as well as of our efforts to remove them.

"Sir, We ſhould be deficient in the reſpect due to diſtinguiſhed merit, if we ſhould fail to embrace this opportunity of teſtifying the high eſteem, which you have obtained throughout this country by your public and private conduct. You have happily combined a vigilant devotion for the dignity and intereſts of our moſt excellent and illuſtrious ally with a zealous attachment to the honour and welfare of theſe ſtates.

"Your prudence, integrity, ability and diligence, in diſcharging the eminent truſt repoſed in you, have ſecured our entire confidence, and now ſolicit from us the ſtrongeſt declaration of our ſatisfaction in your behaviour.

"That you may be bleſſed with a favourable voyage, the approbation of your ſovereign, the perfect recovery of your health, and all happineſs among the warmeſt wiſhes of every member of this body.

Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, ſecretary."

Theſe have been amongſt the teſtimonies of reſpect exhibited to his excellency. Beſides which, the attention paid to him by our worthy general and by the army, in two viſits to the camp; and moreover the deference ſhewn to him in polite aſſemblies and more public companies, which he has honoured with his preſence, have completed that ſatisfaction which his ſenſibility would lead him to enjoy, from a knowledge that he has poſſeſſed the univerſal confidence and eſteem of a virtuous and free people.

Thurſday, October 21ſt, he ſet ſail from the continent: his reputation ſhall remain amongſt us, and go down with reputation to poſterity. In the language of Cicero, "he has left a pleaſing and laſting memory of his ſervices and name with all Americans".

Shall it be ſaid, that the teſtimonies of eſteem exhibited to this illuſtrious character might be ſpared, ſeeing he was the miniſter of a foreign power, and not of theſe States? Let it be conſidered that he was the miniſter of a foreign power, whoſe intereſts are the ſame with thoſe of theſe States; and for this reaſon, he was in ſome ſenſe the miniſter of theſe ſtates. Moving in the ſame line, our miniſters are the miniſters of France, and the miniſters of France are our miniſters. When we caſt away, as we ought to do, the idea of diſtinction in the councils, we loſe alſo that of diſtinction in the perſons. The conjunction of action gives a community of approbation; and while France honours our commiſſioners and later miniſters with teſtimonies of eſteem, we ſhall gratefully retribute, and amicably compromiſe the generous contention of good-will by equal acts, on our part, of complaiſance and friendſhip.

The caſe is widely different where two powers, though not at war, yet are oppoſite in intereſts to each other. There the miniſter of each power is a ſpy upon the court where he is appointed to reſide; and in proportion as he executes his truſt faithfully for the reſpective power who has commiſſioned him, he is the object of watchfulneſs on the part of that power where he has his reſidence.

America and France, with regard to each other, are not in this ſituation. They enjoy a unity of intereſts, and combine a unity of councils. The man, in any ſtation, who ſhall beſt underſtand and purſue the intereſts of the one, ſhall ſerve moſt faithfully the intereſts of the other, and ſhall beſt deſerve the panegyric of both.

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

A LIST of continental agents, licenſed by the Governor and Council to purchaſe in this ſtate for the American army.

1779. Aug. 26. PATRICK EWING, Cecil county, aſſiſtant commiſſary of purchaſes.

Sept. 3. Henry Hollingſworth, Cecil, deputy quarter-maſter-general for the eaſtern ſhore.

Sept. 7 James Calhoun, Baltimore, deputy quarter-maſter-general for the weſtern ſhore.

Sept. 10. Ephraim Blaine, deputy commiſſary general of purchaſes in the army of the United ſtates.

Conrod Theodore Wederſtrandt aſſiſtant deputy commiſſary of purchaſes for Queen-Anne's, Talbot and below.

Nathaniel Potter, ditto, for Caroline.

Richard Dallam, ditto, for Harford.

Robert Buchanan, ditto, for Baltimore.

Thomas Richardſon ditto, for Montgomery, Prince George's, Charles, and St. Mary's.

George Murdock, ditto, for Frederick.

Moſes Rawlings, ditto, for Waſhington.

Sept. 13 Charles Beatty, deputy quarter-maſter general for Frederick.

Sept 14. Richard Butler, deputy quarter-maſter ditto.

Nicholas Ticm, ditto, for ditto.

Sept. 17. Henry Wright, jun. aſſiſtant deputy forage maſter-general for all the counties of the eaſtern ſhore of this ſtate except Cecil.

John Greer, aſſiſtant deputy quarter-maſter-general for the lower part of Frederick and upper part of Baltimore counties.

Henry Shryock, ditto, for Waſhington.

David Poe, ditto, for Baltimore.

Oct. 12. Joſeph Ford, aſſiſtant commiſſary of purchaſes for St. Mary's and Calvert counties.

21. Levin Spedding, deputy aſſiſtant commiſſary of purchaſes.

Nicholas Goldſborough, ditto.

John Caile Harriſon, ditto.

George Dawſon, ditto.

Robert Walter, ditto.

Aquila Brown, ditto.

28. James Martin, ditto.

William Horſey, ditto.

Levin Handy, deputy aſſiſtant commiſſary of purchaſes.

Novemb. 19. William Wright, ditto, Queen-Anne's county.

Jacob Giles, jun. aſſiſtant commiſſary of purchaſes, Harford.

William Lyles, ditto, Prince-George's.

Nov. 30. Benjamin Chambers, deputy quarter-maſter-general of forage, for Dorcheſter, Worceſter, and Somerſet.

James Hindman, deputy aſſiſtant commiſſary of purchaſes for Talbot.

James Sullivane, ditto, for Dorcheſter county.

Dec. 11. Walter Hanſon, deputy aſſiſtant commiſſary of purchaſes for Charles county.

A PETITION will be offered to the firſt ſeſſion of the general aſſembly after this notice ſhall have been publiſhed eight weeks; for an act admitting to record, and giving effect from the date to a deed executed in Prince-George's county, by George Conn, to Joſias Shaw, for part of a tract of land called William and Anne.

w3 1 RICHARD HENDERSON.

To be ſold at public ſale, on Wedneſday the 9th of February next, at the plantation of Vachel White, near the head of Severn river,

A PARCEL of NEGROES, conſiſting of men, women, and children; one of the men is a pretty good carpenter, and underſtands going by water. 10 24 Dollars

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In COUNCIL, Annapolis, Dec. 17, 1779.

ANY gentleman having veſſels to let on freight to Europe or the Weſt-Indies, and willing to treat with the Governor and Council, are requeſted to tranſmit their propoſals as ſpeedily as convenient.

2 T. JOHNSON, jun. cl.

CAME ſome months ago to the plantation of Mrs. Eleanor Carroll, on Rock-Creek, Montgomery county, the following ſtray cattle, viz. One red ſteer, one brindled and one black heifer; they are marked with two ſwallow-forks. The owner may have them again, on proving his property and paying charges, by applying to

2 PAUL SOMERS, Overſeer.

THERE is at the plantation of Samuel Jacobs, living near the Governor's Bridge, a red and white HEIFER, marked in the right ear with an upper and under ſlip, and in the left with an upper ſlip. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. 3 X

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FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS REWARD.

Baltimore county, December 10, 1779.

STOLEN and taken away from Middle-River, in Baltimore county, on Tueſday night laſt, the 7th inſtant, a ſmall SCHOONER, the property of the ſubſcriber. She has been lately repaired, her frame is mulberry, her bottom new planked, the cabbin floor new, as is alſo the bulk-head and hatchway over the cabbin; ſhe has only two ſails, a foreſail and mainſail, which are about half worn and have ſome holes in them; her bowſprit is on but ſhe has no gibb, her boom is new, and had when ſtolen a ſmall punt with her. The above robbery was committed by one Stephen Welſh, who alſo carried with him a thin faced ſpare woman, the wife of one Philip Sheels, and a ſmall boy of his own about nine years old. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſchooner and Welſh, and delivers them to the ſubſcriber in Baltimore Town, ſhall receive the above reward, or one thouſand dollars, with reaſonable charges, for the ſchooner and her materials only.

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4 JOHN TOWNSLEY, Copperſmith.

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FOR SALE.

THE UNITED STATES LOTTERY TICKETS in the third claſs. Theſe go off very rapidly, from the advantage to the adventurer in this claſs compared with the preceding ones: the holders therefore of tickets in the ſecond claſs, who purchaſed of the ſubſcriber, being entitled to pre-emption in this, are requeſted to be ſpeedy in their application to renew, otherwiſe they will be diſpoſed of to others.

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Of whom a good price may be had for coarſe ſhoe thread. 15

☞ CASH given for clean Linen and Cotton RAGS. 2

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Ora. pro Cecilio.

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[XXXVth YEAR.] THE [No. 1721.]

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IT has been a radical advantage in drawing up the treaties of alliance and of commerce, that the intercourse between France and these States has been wholly new. The greater part of those treaties that have been negotiated, for some centuries, in Europe, have been founded on the base of former treaties. It has been the usual introduction, to say, that "the treaty of Westphalia, 1648; that of Madrid, 1667 and 1670; the treaties of the peace of Nimeguen, 1678 and 1679; that of Ryswich, 1697; that of Utrecht, 1713, &c. &c. &c. shall serve for the basis of the present treaty; they shall be considered as making part of it, and all the articles shall be religiously executed, except those from which it shall be derogated by the present pacification." Former stipulations being thus taken for the ground-work, it is like building upon rubbish of bricks and ashes and burnt lime, where some claim long ago thought antiquated may still survive, and, like an ember, serve to rekindle new burnings.

Nations on the continent of Europe have entered into treaties of alliance, in order to defend themselves against some powerful neighbour. Claims have been neglected by them, and mutual enmities have been suffered to lie dormant, while they were pressed by the common danger; but when hostilities had ceased against them, or were weakened in their force, these claims, and these enmities have revived, and the treaties that had been built up, fell before them, as the barrier of a wooden palisade, before the flame that is lighted up within it.

Treaties have been concluded between two rival nations, one or both of whom, tired of a long war, and willing to enjoy peace, have been disposed to concede many things, or, at least, to omit the mention of them, which, afterwards, they would be willing to assert, when a better situation of affairs would put it in their power to assert them. Sometimes one part of the article of a treaty has been made to seem to revoke the other, and sometimes the stipulation has been designedly expressed in obscure language; for when both parties were not able to agree upon one certain and precise idea, it was necessary that the matter should be left, *in dubio*. In the treaty of Munster between France and Austria, the province of High and Low Alsace was ceded to the crown of France, with this reservation, "that the states, orders, cities, and gentlemen, who believe immediately of the empire, should still continue to relieve of it; and that the most christian king shall exercise over the cities of the prefecturate, but the simple right of protection only which belongs to the house of Austria;" adding in the same article, "that the emperor and the empire do not mean by this means to derogate from the right of sovereign dominion, which has been yielded in the most extensive manner to the monarchy of France." It is evident, as father Bougeant remarks in his history of the peace of Westphalia, "that this clause was introduced to calm the fears of a province, which the empire detached from its body;" and it might have been the source of many quarrels, had it not been impliedly given up by the house of Austria, who remained silent on this head, at the peace of Ryswick, 1679.

At this peace, France, on her part, did not chuse to assert her claim to the succession of the Spanish monarchy, in right of Maria Theresa, the wife of Louis XIV. but left it to be determined at a future day; and to determine it, we well know, was the subject of a long war at the beginning of this century, when every of the middle states of Europe, and even England, though remote, suffered greatly; and no good from the contention came to mortals, save only to the famous officers on both sides, whose names became immortal from the spirit with which they led their armies, and the devastations with which they over-ran the countries of each other.

Hence we see, that between nations whose interests have often clashed with each other, it is difficult if not impossible to fix a lasting peace. One of these will apprehend that they have yielded too much, the other that they have not acquired sufficient. Old claims will still lie at bottom; antient prejudices will survive, and both kings and people will be unhappy until they are at war again.

The ground of the alliance between France and these states has been wholly new; no rubbish of old claims to be removed; no antient treaties to build upon; all was smooth; the foundation level; and the materials of the structure not the ruins of a former edifice, but hewn from the native rock, and cut from the mountain not before visited. Interests are combined wholly equal, and wholly new; and we have met with passions not before irritated, or affections ruffled by any means with each other.

It is no easy matter for nations or for individuals, whose minds have been often ruffled with hostilities from each other, to forget these and become friends. It is like placing together two broken, ragged, pointed, and uneven surfaces; they never can apply closely. How happy is it then when nations meet perfectly composed in their tempers, and do aptly cohere in alliance? How desirable that this temper be preserved? For when once interrupted, it is impossible to take away every point of prejudice and ill-humour which may spring up from the contention.

"Anger between lovers kindles love *;" and altercation between friends begets a more tender friendship; but debates between nations, once arising, preclude, almost for ever, a sincere attachment. The anger of lovers is excess of love, where jealousy arises, giving them to apprehend that they are not, in turn, so much beloved as they would wish to be. The exercise of hope and fear, in the mean time, fixes the object in the mind, and the gentle exprobrations calling forth a declaration of regard, the soft affections rise in all their power and occupy the heart. Altercations between friends are of the same nature, and, in the interview between Brutus and Cassius at the town of Sardis, the poet † has well imagined that language, "You love me not, Brutus." But in debates between nations, self interest and ambition are the principles which chiefly operate. These are cold principles; for says the duke de Rochefocault, "Though we often rise from love to ambition, yet we seldom descend from ambition to love." Debates between nations are not the interruption only, but almost always the death of friendship. After many wars, mutual confidence and trust are not easily established. The blood that is shed on both sides calls from the earth, and posterity will for a long time, remember the wounds inflicted or received by their fathers. Debates are compromised by entering into terms; these terms may be misunderstood, misinterpreted, or misapplied; and like the seeds of herbs in the soil that is ploughed up, new debates may spring out of them.

America and France have met in the early walks of a first acquaintance. There are no seeds of difference between us. Our mutual confidence exists perfect. Let it not be interrupted in the smallest instance, lest it may not, again, be perfect.

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

* *Ira amantium redintegratio est amoris.* Ter.

† *Shakespeare.*

LONDON, *Sept.* 28.

THE Baltic fleet of 70 sail, under convoy of the Serapis and Scarborough, taken by Paul Jones's squadron, made off, on the first of the engagement, for Scarborough bay, and all got safe within the castle.

Captain Pearson, who commanded the Serapis of 44 guns, which was taken by Paul Jones, was appointed to the Endymion of 44 guns lately launched at Limehouse, and sitting out there for sea, and was coming from off his station in the North Sea to go on board of her.

A letter from Thomas Williams, Esq; to John Philips, Esq; at Liverpool, dated Trelethin, September 27, says, "I write this to inform you that the Irish cutter privateer is in the Channel; left Fishguard this morning, and is gone either to the coast of Ireland or Studwell road; I think rather to the latter, as they had no water on board and were not suffered to land at Fishguard. She took ten sail of sloops in Fishguard road, among them was the Old George, bound to Belfast from Bristol, ransomed for 300l. a sloop belonging to Mr. Bowen Longwair, also ransomed. She received 700l. Some of the sloops she stript. She fired, they say, 100 shot into the town, wanted four thousand pounds ransom. She carried some six pounders, one of which shot I saw brought here. Some say she is called the Black Prince, formerly belonging to Russia. She is chiefly manned with Irish, English, and Welsh."

The Three Friends, from Liverpool to New-York, was taken the 19th inst. by the Dunkirk privateer, alias Black Prince, in Lalliman's bay, in the island of Jura. In the said port he also took the Francisco de Paula, captain Manjol, taken before by the Defiance, captain Thompson, belonging to Liverpool, laden with wool, hides, and dollars; the dollars were landed before the Black Prince captured her.

The London Gazette has made the most of the Penobscot business; and the ministerial runners and writers, magnify it as much as they can. They have so few victories to rejoice at, that we could pardon their exultations, if we did not know that there was more real cause for weeping than rejoicing. The only thing that sir Henry Clinton has been able to do, during this whole campaign, was getting possession of "that important post Stoney-Point up the North river." And general Washington watches his opportunity; takes it by surprise, and all the cannon, mortars, &c. carries them all off, and then dismantles it. This is another Trenton affair. With this difference. The Hessians at Trenton were made prisoners. The garrison at Stoney-Point were put to the sword, *above four hundred.* This was in *retaliation* for certain cruelties, committed by our soldiers last year. These massacres were too bad to be related, even in our Scotch gazette. Of one of these massacres, some English officers said "it was fortunately quite dark, and they only heard it; if it had been day light they could not have bore the sight." The Scotch officers thought there was no need of it. The refugees alone rejoiced.

The gazette is silent respecting Paulus-Hook. Is it not taken by the Americans? and were not the troops found in it put to the sword?

The ministers at length, have thought proper to give the public some account of general Prevost's business; but why have they not published general Prevost's letter? That letter in the gazette is not his; and they have artfully put his name to the return, not to the letter, to cover the deception. Fie upon such dirty tricks!

The combined fleets of France and Spain have by no means given up the intention of paying some of these countries a visit during the winter. The two fleets remain in Brest water for this purpose, and are reinforced by eleven more ships of the line. The idea of the Spanish fleet being afraid to return home without the French escorting them, is the ridiculous invention of the ministerial runners; it was not their purpose to return home without striking a blow; they leave such a conduct to other admirals.

The imputation raised against d'Orvilliers by his enemies was, that he did not beat the English fleet, and burn and destroy Portsmouth and Plymouth. In respect to the first; it has appeared to the French nation the English fleet took care he should not see them, and in respect to the latter he had no troops, or transports to effect it.

Notwithstanding all the puffing made about Sir George Collier's success, taking the retreat of general Prevost into the scale, the whole seems to be no more than a drawn battle; for if we have conquered by sea, the Americans have conquered by land.

Extract of a letter from Port-Glasgow, Sept. 23.

"Two French cutters of 16 and 18 guns, have paraded St. George's Channel, and no longer ago than Sunday last, one of the cutters (for the other is gone north among the herring busses, and has taken and destroyed several that we have already heard of) cut out of a bay in the island of Jura, a rich Spanish prize from New-Spain, with 17,000 dollars on board, besides a rich cargo of hat wool, &c. also a letter of

marque ship belonging to Liverpool with a valuable assorted West-India cargo; both vessels, without exaggeration, worth at least thirty thousand pounds; the cutter mounted 16 six pounders, and had 91 men. Besides the above, the southernmost cutter took and ransomed a brig belonging to Saltcoats, two sloops belonging to Greenock, and one to Liverpool, all kelp loaded; besides sundry others. The Black Prince, I much doubt, has by this time made as many prizes among the busses as she can carry ransomers for. You may rely upon the certainty of this information."

PHILADELPHIA, *Dec.* 26.

From undoubted authority we hear, that two armed vessels, (one the Oliver Cromwell) convoying five transports from New-York to Penobscot, were taken by the American frigates, and brought into Boston.

In ASSEMBLY, *Nov.* 18, 1779.

Agreeable to a proposition from a convention of commissioners assembled at Hartford, from the states of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New-York, recommending that a general convention of all the states as far southward as Virginia, inclusive, do meet in the city of Philadelphia on the first Wednesday in January next, to agree on a general limitation of prices, and other matters therein mentioned:

Resolved unanimously, That this house doth approve of the same.

November 22, P. M.

Agreeable to the order of the day, the house proceeded to elect by ballot five persons, as commissioners, to meet with other commissioners in this city from the states north-east of Virginia inclusive, on the first Wednesday in January next, for the purpose expressed in the minute of the 18th instant. The election being taken, the honourable John Bayard, Speaker, George Bryan, John Jacobs, John Bull, and William Henry of Lancaster, Esquires, were duly chosen.

Extract from the minutes,

THOMY. SPAINE,
Clerk of the general assembly.

N. B. The printers in the several states which are to form the convention are requested to give the above a place in their papers.

ANNAPOLIS, *Dec.* 31.

Yesterday the General Assembly of this State adjourned, the senate to the twenty-ninth and the house of Delegates to the first day of March next, after having passed the following Laws:

1. An act concerning nonjurors.
2. An act for the relief of the reverend Francis Lyuder
3. An act for the relief of Anna Maria Ringgold, of Kent county, widow.
4. An act to prevent the raising of geese and swine in the town of Cambridge.
5. An act for the furtherance of justice in a particular cause.
6. An act relating to the county courts of Caroline county.
7. A supplement to the act for the establishment of select vestries.
8. An act for the erecting new warehouses in the town of Bladensburg.
9. An act for the relief of the reverend Thomas Brown, of Dorset county, and the reverend Joseph Messenger, of Saint Mary's county.
10. An act to explain the several acts of assembly heretofore made, relative to the enrollment of deeds.
11. An act to enable the corporation of the city of Annapolis to sell certain lands, to lay a further tax on property within the said city and its precincts, to regulate and license ordinaries and retailers of spirituous liquors within the said city and the precincts thereof.
12. An act to continue the acts of assembly therein mentioned.
13. An act relating to the marsh-causeway in Caroline county.
14. An act relating to public roads.
15. An act to incorporate the managers of Back-Creek school.
16. An act to prohibit, for a limited time, the exportation of wheat, flour, rye, Indian corn, rice, bread, beef, pork, bacon, live stock, peas, beans, oats and other victual.
17. An act for enlarging the powers of the governor and council.
18. An act for the more effectual preventing forestalling and engrossing, and for other purposes therein mentioned.
19. An act to enable the justices of Frederick and Montgomery counties to assess a sum of money sufficient to defray the expences of the commissioners in dividing Frederick county.
20. An act to empower Thomas Harrison to lay out anew and amend the streets, lanes, and alleys, of that part of Baltimore-Town commonly called the Marshy Ground.
21. An act for the relief of Joseph Cowman, of Anne-Arundel county.
22. An act to empower the vestry of St. Paul's parish, in Baltimore county, to exchange certain lands with Thomas Harrison, for the use of said parish, and for other purposes therein mentioned.
23. An act for securing the title of the proprietors of lots and houses in Charles-Town, in Charles county.
24. An act relating to the estates of deceased persons.
25. An act for the regulation of officers fees.
26. An act to prevent distilling grain into spirit.
27. An act for the relief of William Whetcroft, of the city of Annapolis.
28. An act to empower the governor and the council to sell the public property therein mentioned.
29. An act to appoint commissioners to state and settle the public accounts.
30. An act to make valid a deed from Joseph Semmes, of the kingdom of France, to Charles Goodrick, of Charles county.
31. An act relating to certain certificates.
32. An act for the immediate supply of flour and other provisions for the army.
33. An act to prohibit the going at large swine and geese in Baltimore-Town, in Baltimore county.
34. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act for enlarging the powers of the governor and council.
35. An act for the assessment of property within this state.
36. An act for recruiting the quota of troops of this state in the American army.
37. An act for the relief of certain nonjurors.
38. An act for calling out of circulation certain bills of credit emitted by acts of assembly.
39. An act to encrease the allowances of witnesses and the fees of constables.
40. An act to encrease the allowance of justices of the peace and jurymen.
41. An act for the special appointment of inspectors, and to encrease their salaries and the warehouse rent.
42. An act for the payment of the journal of accounts.

By his EXCELLENCY
THOMAS SIM LEE, Esquire,
GOVERNOR of MARYLAND,
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it is represented, by the most unquestionable authority, that the army of the United States is greatly distressed for want of flour and forage, and that they will infallibly disband, unless the most speedy and extraordinary exertions are made, by this state, to procure those articles for their relief.

And, Whereas the General Assembly have enacted a law, entitled, "An act for the immediate supply of flour and other provisions for the army," which requires the utmost efforts of every worthy citizen of this state to carry the same into full and speedy execution:

I DO therefore most earnestly entreat, conjure, require, and enjoin, all justices of the peace, sheriffs and their deputies, constables, and all other the good citizens of this state, by that love of their country, that patriotic zeal and magnanimity which have hitherto distinguished their conduct in the present glorious contest for life, liberty, and property, to exert themselves to the utmost, at this critical emergency, in procuring and furnishing flour and other provisions for the immediate relief of the army, in their present alarming distress, and rendering every assistance to the commissioners, in carrying the said law into execution.

GIVEN at Annapolis the twenty-ninth day of December, in the year of our lord seventeen hundred and seventy-nine.

THO. SIM LEE

GOD SAVE THE STATE

By his Excellency's command,
THO. JOHNSON, jun. Secr.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES,
December 30, 1779.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That it is the duty of the General Assembly to enact laws to promote the happiness, the convenience, the ease and safety of the people.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That it was the duty of the General Assembly to comply (as far as in their power) with the requisition of Congress, of the 6th of October last, and to raise if possible fourteen million two hundred and twenty thousand dollars, required by Congress as our quota, in nine months from the first of February next; on which the public credit, the existence of our army, and the support of our liberties so greatly depend.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That it is the opinion of this House, that it is improper to attempt to raise the whole of our quota by taxes, and that it is impracticable to collect by taxes the monthly sum of one million five hundred and eighty thousand dollars.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That it is the opinion of this House, that the honourable the Senate, by rejecting the bill for the seizing and confiscating British property, hath prevented this House from complying with the requisition of Congress, and raising money to enable this state to support the credit of our currency, and to defray the current expences of the war; and therefore, that any consequences which may arise therefrom to the public are properly and justly to be imputed to those members of the Senate who gave their negative to the bill.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That the voters of this state be earnestly requested to express their sentiments on the present difference between the two branches of the legislature, respecting the seizing and confiscating British property within this State.

ORDERED, That the above resolves be printed in the Annapolis and Baltimore news-papers, and with the messages before ordered to be published.

Paid

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated Thursday morning, Dec. 23, 1779.

"I have this moment received (from good authority) an account that 6000 men have embarked at New-York, that general Clinton is with them, and that they are bound to the southward."

We are requested to insert the following, from the Pennsylvania Journal of Dec. 22.

BOSTON, *Dec.* 2.

We hear the state of New-Hampshire have most equitably and wisely repealed the law that enabled a man to discharge a debt in silver, upon his paying the creditor the same nominal sum in paper, and empowered their judges not barely to sit in the seat of nominal justice, but really to dispense it between man and man. They were sensible that the law they have so honourably repealed was, in its operation, a crying sin; that particularly it pointed the cry of the widow and orphan against the government that enacted it, and that the cry was loud and piercing enough to make the ears even of a pagan to tingle. They were fully sensible that it must be a flagrant scandal upon any government, to continue a law which the common feelings of humanity would never allow to be executed, and according to which no jury, with the least spark of conscience or honour, could ever give their verdict.

A PETITION will be offered to the first session of the general assembly after this notice shall have been published eight weeks, for an act admitting to record, and giving effect from the date to a deed executed in Prince-George's county, by George Conn to Josias Shaw, for part of a tract of land called William and Anne.

ws 2 RICHARD HENDERSON.

In COUNCIL, Annapolis, Dec. 27, 1779.

ANY gentleman having vessels to let on freight to Europe or the West-Indies, and willing to treat with the Governor and Council, are requested to transmit their proposals as speedily as convenient.

3 T. JOHNSON, jun. cl.

CAME some months ago to the plantation of Mrs. Eleanor Carroll, on Rock-Creek, Montgomery county, the following stray cattle, viz. One red steer, one brindled and one black heifer; they are marked with two swallow-forks. The owner may have them again, on proving his property and paying charges, by applying to

3X PAUL SOMERS, Overseer.

☞ CASH given for clean Linen and Cotton RAGS. 3

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE in *Charles-Street*.